The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 173. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

MOVEMENTS OF LIEUT. GEN. GRANT.—The telegraph announces the arrival at Fortress Monroe of Lieut. Gen. GRANT, accompanied by Major Generals W. F. SMITH and McDOWELL. It is reported, also, that Gen. SMITH has been assigned to Gen. BUTLER'S Department. The visit of the Lieutenant General to Fortress Monroe undoubtedly has no little significance, as he has no time for mere excursions. And, while it is probably not strictly true that Gen. SMITH has been assigned to that Department, it is not unlikely that his field of operations in the ensuing campaign will have Fortress Monroe for the base.

THE CAMPAIGN.—There is no question that Lieut. Gen. GRANT is preparing a campaign of stupendous proportions. It is said that troops that have heretofore been used for guard and garrison duty at various points, are to be joined to the Grand Army, and that the Government will call out for sixty days the organized militia of the States to occupy certain strategic and fortified places,—probably Baltimore for instance,—and that the militia of the District of Columbia will be required to guard Washington, so that the veteran troops can be sent to operate directly against the enemy. An immediate movement need not be expected. To prepare the details of the campaign requires time as well as great labor.

IT will be perceived from our Washington special, that Brigadier General DODGE, of Iowa, is to be made Major General in the place of Gen. BROOKS, whose name has been withdrawn from the Senate.

THE election in Connecticut for State officers takes place to-day. The canvass has been brief and sharp.

GEN. BURNSIDE.—The reported landing of Gen. BURNSIDE at Washington, N. C., is neither confirmed nor disputed.

Gen. Meade in Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Post* says:

General Meade has been at the Capitol the most of the afternoon with Gen. Humphries and one of his aids. He was before the Committee on the Conduct of the War for a considerable length of time, testifying, as I understand, in relation to the battle of Gettysburg. General Meade stands well before that committee, and the evidence taken does not injure his reputation. The relations between General Grant and General Meade are very cordial, and the estimation in which the former holds the latter, can be seen when the fact is known that he desired to put General Smith ("Baldy" Smith) into a position very close to himself, yet he has concluded that the interests of the service require that General Meade should be retained as Commander of the Army of the Potomac. It should be remembered that General Meade desires to be relieved, and has made the request to the President.

Pittsburgh and Lake Angelina Iron Mine.

This mine is worked by Mr. George E. Hall, of Cleveland, and Laughlin & Co., of Pittsburgh. The number of men employed is now thirty, instead of twenty, and the amount of ore got out is larger than stated in the papers. It is not an organized company, being held exclusively by the parties before mentioned. This spring the rails will be laid between the workings and the railroad, bringing the ore directly into market. Houses for one hundred men will also be built immediately. Besides the mine now worked, the proprietors own three-quarters of Section 14, lying back of their present location, and on which good iron exists. Operations on this mine were commenced about six months ago. The location is on the south shore of Lake Angeline, about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Lake Superior Mine. An extensive deposit of excellent shipping ore has been disclosed, and it is believed that the mine will take rank among the best.

On Thursday evening a painful accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Lancaster city. A student of Franklin and Marshall College, named Phaon B. Korn, from Lehigh county, was walking on the road, reading a book and carrying an umbrella over him. When near the locomotive works the fast line came in sight and gave the signal. He stepped on the south track, when the Lancaster and Columbia train, which was coming in the opposite direction, struck him and knocked him down, catching his right leg, and crushing it badly. The unfortunate young man lay for nearly an hour before any one went to his assistance. When found he was taken to the depot on a tender. On examination it was found that amputation below the knee was necessary, and the operation was performed by Dr. J. L. Atlee. The patient is doing well.

An enthusiastic meeting of the friends of emancipation was held at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, on Friday night. Among the speakers were Messrs. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Kelly and Myers, of Pennsylvania, Davis, of Maryland, and General Lew. Wallace, Mr. Davis, of Maryland, strenuously advocated emancipation without compensation, either by State or General Government.

An investigation has been instituted by Provost Marshal General Hall, of the Department of the South, into the burning of numerous buildings at Jacksonville, Florida, and the depredations committed at that place by the Union troops at the time of the expedition last year. It is understood that the parties proved to be implicated in firing the buildings and taking away property will be tried for arson and theft.

Gov. Curtin has appointed James C. Parrott flour inspector for Philadelphia for Philadelphia city. Mr. Parrott served as adjutant of the Corn Exchange regiment, and was wounded at Shepherdstown in a skirmish with the rebels. He was subsequently captured and confined for some time in a Richmond prison.

It is now said that there is no reason to believe that Joe Johnston has been reinforced. We caution the reader against placing too much reliance on the Chattanooga despatches via Cincinnati. Sensation is usually by far the largest ingredients in them.

Sam. Cowell, the comic singer, died in England a short time since. Though not generally known, he was a relative of the Siddonses and Kembles. He once sang before Queen Victoria, and possessed genuine histronic and vocal ability.

Late information from Vienna states the death of the King of Bavaria was owing to lock-jaw, originating in a scratch on the breast from a pin attached to an order he was fastening on his coat. He was sick but four days.

The Connecticut manufacturing village of Mapleville has been bought out bodily by a Boston company for $80,000. The sale includes the mill, stores and dwelling houses—everything but the inhabitants.

The election for delegates to the Maryland Constitutional Convention takes place to-day. The only question is Emancipation, and the Emancipationists feel sure of success.

The steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool 19th and Queenstown 21st, arrived at New York on Saturday morning. Her news has been anticipated.

The matters of difference which have existed between the insurance companies of St. Louis have been amicably arranged, and the various offices are now acting harmoniously.

Our Washington special states that Brigadier General Dodge, of Iowa, will be made a Major General, in the place of Gen. Brooks, whose name has been withdrawn.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin is of the opinion that the name of N. P. Banks will soon begin to "loom up" in connection with the Presidency.

The small-pox still prevails in Erie to some extent, a new case occasionally making its appearance.

The journeymen shoemakers in Philadelphia are on a strike.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

LUXURIES TO BE HEAVILY TAXED.

THE BLAIR INVESTIGATION.

THE FORGERY PROVED.

The Naval Committee Coming West.

WILL VISIT PITTSBURGH FIRST.

GEN. MEADE'S OWN STATEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1864.

Promotion and Assignments.

Brig. Gen. James B. Steadman, of Ohio, has been appointed Major General, vice Newton, withdrawn. It is probable that Brig. Gen. Dodge, of Iowa, will be likewise promoted to the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of Brooks, Cols. Hatch, of Iowa, Burnham, of Maine, and Grant, of Vermont, have been appointed Brigadier Generals.

Gen. Sigel has asked to have Gen. Weber assigned to his Department.

The House Committee on printing have agreed to report in favor of increasing the prices for the publication of the *Congressional Globe* fifty per cent.

The State Department building will soon be torn down, and the Secretary, clerks and archives will be moved to the north wing of the treasury extension.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The General Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Committee of Ways and Means have almost entirely done with the machinery and less important details of the General Tax Bill, and are hard at work fixing the rates. They have decided not to tax leaf tobacco, or crude petroleum. The tax on manufactured tobacco will not be far from thirty cents. On snuff and fine cut thirty-five cents. The lowest priced cigars will have to pay from four to five dollars per thousand. The highest priced in the neighborhood of forty. On this as on other articles, the Committee are disposed to increase the rates proposed by the sub-Committee.

Testimony Before the Blair Investigating Committee.

Capts. Maguire and Soel testified before the Blair Investigating Committee yesterday, that they were on his staff and signed liquor orders with him, and that, on examining it since, they find it has been altered by the insertion of the word "each" after each specified number of articles, thus making it appear eight times as large as it really was in this respect they affirm it is forged.

Visiting Western Cities.

Six members of the House Naval Committee, together with the Vice President and Representatives Blow, Hasson, Schenck, Garfield, Pike and Hall leave next Thursday to visit several Western cities with a view to the establishment of a Western Naval Station. They will proceed first to Pittsburgh, going thence to Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Cairo, being absent about ten days. They will visit the Fort Pitt Foundry at Pittsburgh, and expect to witness the casting of the 20-inch gun.

Reverdy Johnson's speech to-morrow on proposed amendments of the Constitution is looked for with considerable interest.

Gen. Meade's Statement.

General Meade submitted a written statement in regard to the conduct of the battle of Gettysburg to the Committee on the Conduct of the War; in this statement he denies explicitly and emphatically that he contemplated or issued any time during the action an order to retreat to Taneytown or any other point. After his arrival at Gettysburg he asked several corps commanders to act as his temporary Chief of Staff, all preferring to remain in command of their corps. He addressed a similar request to Gen. Butterfield, who consented. He directed him immediately to collect all possible information relative to the roads leading to the rear. He had no thought of a retreat, but merely aimed at obtaining information which any prudent General would consider necessary for an intelligent understanding of the field of action. Gen. Butterfield, on the morning of the second day, drew up an order, directing all trains and baggage to be sent to the rear. This order gave the occasion for the assertion of various officers, that an order to retreat had been given. Gen. Meade states that Gen. Butterfield showed him the order; that he told him it would not answer, and that if it was issued it was without his authority. This statement of General Meade is corroborated by the testimony of General Gibson and other general officers and members of his staff.

The Senate Military Committee have agreed to report adversely on the House bill, taking the power to dismiss officers from the President, and bringing officers heretofore dismissed to trial by a Court Martial.

Judge Advocate General Holt, considers the bill impossible of execution if passed.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

NO RAID EXPECTED.

GUERRILLAS IN ALABAMA.

A NOTORIOUS GUERRILLA TAKEN.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.—The military authorities here have no apprehensions of any extensive raid into Kentucky for the present.

The *Journal's* Huntsville special says: Parties of guerrills on Thursday night robbed several houses, eighteen miles below that place, and stole a number of horses. Generals McPherson and Logan drove them to the Tennessee river on Friday, but could see no rebels on the opposite bank.

The Nashville *Times* mentions the capture on Thursday of the notorious guerrilla Sam Moore, who has been committing depredations in the vicinity of Pulaski, Athens and Decatur, for months past.

The passenger train from Nashville is several hours behind time, detained in consequence of a freight train running off the track at Mumfordsville this morning.

FROM NEW YORK.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Arrival of Troops for the Army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The subscription to the Ten-Forty Loan to-day amounted to $158,200.

Carli's coach factory, stable, three tenement houses, and three frame buildings, near the Fulton Ferry, were badly burned to-day, and sixteen families were rendered houseless. About the same time, five small dwellings on Eighty-fourth street were burned, by which several families are deprived of shelter.

The 13th regular infantry arrived from Fort Trumbull, Conn., to-day, *en route* for the army of the Potomac.

The steamer Matinez from New Orleans on the 15th, via Havana on the 28th, arrived this afternoon.

The New Orleans papers of the 25th contain nothing later than was received by the Yazoo.

The steamers City of Washington and Germania, sailed for Europe to-day, the former taking about $300,000 in specie.

Mayor Gunther has proclaimed Monday as a holiday in honor of the opening of the Sanitary Fair.

Explosion at Waterbury, Conn.

WATERBURY, CONN., April 2.—An explosion occurred yesterday in the American Cap and Powder Flask Factory. Three female operatives were burned to death, and one man seriously injured.

Shocking Tragedy in Philadelphia

Terrible Murder---Love and Jealousy.

A WOMAN KILLED IN A THEATRE.

THE MURDERER ARRESTED.

BY INLAND TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1864.

Last evening a melancholy tragedy occurred at the Continental Theatre on Walnut street, above Eighth. The audience, a large one, were deeply interested in the moral drama of the "Philadelphia Fireman," and while the second act was in progress, a young man named Wm. Mitchell, who claims both this city and New York as his residence, made his way to the proscenium box, on the west side of the house. He appeared to be well-known to the habitues of this establishment, and one of the officers attached to the house, who is, as well-known, a very careful and attentive personage, accosted Mitchell very familiarly, remarking to him, "Bill, there is something wrong; you have got something about you that you ought not to have in this place." The officer while speaking ran his hand over Mitchell's pockets, but failed to detect the presence of any weapon. Mitchell asked the officer during the interview to join him in a drink, stating that he was going to New York to-night. The officer declined. Mitchell then said that he was going in to see Maggie for a few minutes, moving toward the box where that female was seated. A few minutes afterward there reports of a pistol, in rapid succession, were heard. This caused quite a sensation in the audience, and for a moment considerable alarm also prevailed.

After the firing, Mr. Pilgrim, the stage manager, appeared before the curtain, and addressed the audience as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I regret the unpleasant affair that has occurred: there is no blame with me or the management. I, as stage manager, throw myself upon your indulgence under the circumstances. Shall I go on with the performance?

The general cry from the audience was, "yes." Mr. Pilgrim, not for a moment supposing that the firing of the pistol had been attended even with the slightest wound to any person present, retired behind the curtain, and rung in the music. On discovering, much to his astonishment and grief, that a murder had been committed, he again appeared before the curtain, in a state of alarm and excitement, and addressed the audience, with the true feelings of a man, as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I regret, from the bottom of my heart, to appear before you with unpleasant news. A fearful tragedy has been enacted—the lady who was fired at is dead. I had no suspicion at the time of the firing that any person was hurt, much less that murder had been committed. I have to ask, therefore, that you will leave the house quietly, as you have remained here previous to this unfortunate occurrence.

There was a general sympathy expressed for Mr. Pilgrim and the management, and the audience retired as orderly as from a church; there was no lingering behind or morbid curiosity evinced, and in a few minutes the theatre was deserted by all except those attached to it, and the lifeless remains of the poor victim. The officers of the house having promptly secured the murderer, they next turned their attention to the unfortunate victim, who proved to be a young woman named Margaret Baer or Baird. She was found sitting upon the floor in the box wounded in the temple in two places, and in her left lung. At the time of the occurrence there were seventeen persons in the box, and they were so paralyzed at the suddenness of his appearance and the shooting, that they were unable to make or offer any resistance.

This Mitchell, or Maguire, it appears, had made threats to the deceased during the day, if she did not accompany him to Columbus, Ohio, and if she should visit any of the theatres in the evening, he would shoot her.

At the time of the firing he was heard to say, "I love you, but you have gone back on me." As soon as Mitchell, or Maguire, was arrested, he said to the officers, "Take me to prison, I am satisfied."

He was promptly conveyed to the Central Station, and locked up to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. Mitchell, or Maguire, was deeply attached to the woman, and had made her presents, at various times, of jewelry, some of which she had on her person at the time of the homicide. He was well known in sporting circles. The woman had grown tired of him, and did not receive his addresses favorably. She made a remark early in the evening, to one of her female friends, that she hated him, and did not want to have anything more to do with him.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Loyal Party Active.

FRENCH BLOCKADE OF THE COAST.

An American General at Saltillo.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The *Times'* Havana correspondent has Mexican dates to the 10th ult.

It seems certain that Veduarry has only declared against Juarez.

Mekia is marching against the Mexican General Dobiado. Other accounts say Doblado is going to the United States.

An American General is said to have gone to Saltillo to hold an interview with Juarez, who has published a decree respecting the States of New Leon and Chihuahua.

Gen. Base, it is said, would shortly leave Mexico for Puebla, to direct the expedition against the south of Mexico.

The reported capture of Guadalajara and Urago, and the shooting of Miramon, are not confirmed.

Uraga is said to have withdrawn, and to be marching south of Morella.

Ortega is reported routed by the French General Castagay in the State of Salisco.

The French are reported to have abandoned Tabasco and Minattlan after severe fighting.

The French fleet is blockading the coast strictly from Vera Cruz to Tabasco.

In some fighting near Alvardo, the French are said to have gained an advantage.

The garrison of Tampico, having been strengthened, came out and gave battle to the Liberals, but were driven back to the city.

The Liberals under Diez hold Oajaka.

The French will soon blockade Mazatlan Manzanilla and Guayamas.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Arrival of Cotton and Prisoners.

Desruction of Cotton by Rebels.

Alexandria Reached.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The steamer Columbia from New Orleans, on the 26th, via Havana, has arrived. Our army is still pushing up the Red river.

The steamer Luminary brought to New Orleans from Alexandria, 122 bales of cotton and 300 rebel prisoners, including 12 officers. They were captured on the 21st, about twenty-eight miles above Alexandria.

The gunboats having commenced to destroy property the troops now follow the example of the inhabitants, destroying all private cotton to prevent its falling into our hands.

The 83d Ohio Regiment, in the advance of Banks' forces, reached Alexandria, having marched 170 miles in five days. Eighty or ninety prisoneres were taken, and small skirmishing lasted several days. Among the prisoners is Gen. Dick Taylor's Chief of Staff. Our forces were never healthier.

Gold 163½. Middling Cotton 70c.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF GENS. GRANT, SMITH AND M'DOWELL:

FORTRESS MONROE, April 2.—Lieut. General Grant, accompanied by Generals McDowell and Smith, arrived here yesterday morning from Washington, Gen. Butler, with his distinguished friends, visited the Rip Raps to-day at noon, and reviewed the U. S. Colored troops at Camp Hamilton this afternoon.

Four steamers which left here at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in search of a disabled steamship, reported to be off Cape Henry, have returned, having been unsuccessful.

Capture of a Blockade Runner.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Navy Department has received information from Lieut. Chas. H. Brown, commanding the United States steamer Virginia, off San Luis Pass, Texas, of the capture of the schooner Sylphide from Tampico, ostensibly bound for Havana. Her flag was swallow tailed in shape, with longitudinal bars of black and white. When first seen she was very far from the position she should have been in if really bound to Havana, and there is no doubt of her intention to violate the blockade. The cargo consisted of salt, bagging, coffee, segars, bundles of flax, bar iron and percussion caps.

FROM CAIRO.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

Important Order by General Brayman.

A CAVALRY FIGHT.

Shipment of Goods and Traitors.

New Orleans Dates to the 24th.

RIVER AND COTTON NEWS.

CAIRO, April 3.—Lieut. S. C. Adams, of the marines, was drowned last night off the Naval Wharf-boat. His body was recovered.

Private advices from Little Rock says that General Steele's forces, fifteen thousand strong, left that place for the south, on the 23d. They will unite with troops from Fort Smith, to proceed thence to some point in the southwestern part of the State.

Gen. Brayman, at Cairo, has issued orders suspending permits for landing between Paducan and Memphis; prohibiting steamers landing on the Kentucky shore between Paducah and Cairo, and between Cairo and Memphis, except Columbus, Island No. 10, and Fort Pillow, unless under armed convoy; and ordered military and naval officers, ferries, trading boats, skiffs, &c., not to be allowed to cross the river between Cairo and Memphis, and trains from Paducah and Columbus not to be run except for military purposes.

The Sultana, with New Orleans dates to the 25th, arrived yesterday, with a cargo of sugar for St. Louis, and the 6th Indiana Veterans *en route* home. The news is anticipated.

On the night of the 28th ult., guerrillas captured and burned a trading boat seventy miles below Memphis. The crew was captured, but afterwards paroled.

Several hundred rebels occupy Hickman, Ky. Faulkner's headquarters are said to be there. Forrest's men are scattered throughout the part of Kentucky opposite here, stealing horses and conscripting.

The Memphis Cotton Market is firm and quiet with but little offering and few inquiries. Rates have an upward tendency, though transactions will not warrant changing prices. Good Middling 62c; Fair 61@63c.

SECOND DISPATCH.

There is nothing new from below, and nothing from concerning the movements of Gen. Forrest.

Col. Davis reports that while en route for this place on the steamer Ed. Walsh, yesterday, Gen. Black, of Chicago, Sergeant Major of the 12th Illinois cavalry, was accidentally drowned. His body was recovered and buried to-day at Mound City.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CAIRO, March 3.—Memphis dates of the 1st state that Chalmers' force, numbering twenty-five hundred men, was reported as having been in Grand Junction, Tenn., on the 29th ult. Other Rebel forces were at Bolivar on the same date.

Forrest was at Trenton at the latest advices.

It is reported that the 6th Tennessee cavalry, Col. Hursh, about 600 strong, had a fight near Somerville, Tenn., on the 30th ult., with about 1,500 rebel cavalry, supposed to be a part of McCulough's command. After fighting two or three hours and finding themselves largely outnumbered, they fell back, leaving fifty or sixty killed and wounded in the enemy's hands.

A rebel surgeon is detained at Paducah as hostage for D. E. Hord, captured and carried away from the hospital there by Forrest. Thirty or forty sick were taken prisoners from the hospital at the same time. They were kept ten miles back of Paducah the night of the battle, on damp ground, without shelter or fire, and marched off next day without food.

All is quiet at Paducah.

There is no change in the Memphis cotton market. The steamer Jewess, from Memphis for Cincinnati, had five hundred and seventy-eight bales of cotton.

FROM MEMPHIS.

GRIERSON AFTER FORREST.

THE COTTON MARKET.

MEMPHIS, March 31.—Grierson's cavalry are trying to intercept the retreat of Forrest. They will probably pick up many of his men, and may be able to prevent McCullough joining him with reinforcements. No news from below.

Hospital No. 2, at Vicksburg, was set on fire and destroyed a few days since. No lives lost.

Cotton is firm and quiet with considerable inquiry and little offering. Rates tend upward, with an advance on all qualities of about three cents over the closing figures of last report. Influx only by wagon, and trifling. Three hundred bales shipped North. Strict middling 59@60c; good, 61@62c; fair, 65c.

The steamer Tycoon was fired into on her down trip. No injury done.

FROM CHICAGO.

MARKET REPORT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHICAGO, April 2, 1864.

LIVE HOGS—Active and firm. Sales at $5@7 60, chiefly at $6 80@7 55.

BEEF CATTLE—10@15c lower. Sales at $3 50@7.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Sales of Mess Pork at $21 50@22; Clear Pork at $24; Packed Shoulders at $28 ₱ tierce; Good, 12@12¾c.

WHISKY—1c higher. Sales 4,000 bbls 92½@96c, closing firm at 96c.

WHEAT—Steady at $1 15@1 16 for No. 1; $1 10¼@1 10½ for No. 2.

CORN—Easier. Sales No. 1 at 88½@89½c, and No. 2 at 92½@93½c.

OATS—½c higher. Sales No. 1 at 64¾@65c.

RYE—Steady at $1 02 for No. 1.

BARLEY—Firm. Sales No. 2 at $1 23@1 25.

Enlistments in Insurrectionary States.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—John Jay, D. Van Nostrand, Geo. S. Ward, E. G. Cowden, and G. W. Blunt, have arrived here as a committee of the Union League Club, of New York, to urge the passing by the Senate, of the House bill, providing for the voluntary enlistment of any persons, residents of insurrectionary States into the regiments of other States.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st of April we will remove our MUSIC STORE to

53 Fifth street,

The house, at present, occupied by Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.

A fine assortment of

PIANOS,

on hand, presently, in

No. 51 Fifth street,

J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,

fe4 Sole Agents of Decker's Pianos.

BRADBURY'S CELEBRATED

PIANOS,

The most POWERFUL and ELEGANT toned strument manufactured in the country.

Also, Schomacker & Co. and Boardman & Gray's superior Pianos; and S. D. & W. H. Smith's Melodeons and Harmoniums. Warranted for 5 years.

WAMELINK & BARR,

St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge.

A general assortment of Musical Goods constantly on hand. marl

JONES HOUSE,

CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,

Cor. Market St. and Market Square,

HARRISBURG, PA.

A First-Class House, three and a-half squares from the Depot. mh14:3m

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at

PITTOCK'S,

opposite Postoffice.

mh25

WALL PAPER—

Moving and cleaning time is now at hand; beautify your houses by papering them, for which, call and see from the elegant gold embroidered, silk inlaid and velvet parlor papers, to the cheapest article in the market, at

JOS. R. HUGHES,

mh29 No. 107 Market st., near 5th.

FEATHERS.—

A prime article of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

R. H. KING,

mar3 No. 211 Liberty street.

ENGLISH IRON CLADS.

ONE OF THEM UNDER FIRE.

She is Driven Out of Action by 24-Pounders.

The Great Turreted Royal Sovereign.

AN INTERESTING DESCRIPTION.

The *Rolf Krake* is the name of an armored vessel built by the Messrs. Napier, at Glasgow for the Danes. The plans were furnished by Capt. Coles, the English competitor of our Capt. Ericsson. She is 120 feet in length, 34 feet broad, is driven by an engine of 250 horse power nominally, but capable of bearing a far greater pressure of steam, and is provided with two cupolas, each armed with two 64-pounders. By a peculiar contrivance, the idea of which seems to be based upon the plans of Mr. Stevens, as developed in the *Naugatuck*, the *Rolf Krake* is lowered when in action, so that but little of her hull is exposed to the enemy's fire. She can make nine knots per hour in smooth water, but her officers seem to have little confidence in her capability to withstand the heavy weather so proverbially prevalent in the Baltic or the German Ocean. Apertures at the top of the towers, containing the guns, furnish the ventilation necessary.

The *Rolf Krake* attacked the Prussian batteries at Egernsund, on Feb. 18, and was under fire about an hour and a half. During that time, according to the statement of an officer on board, she was hulled sixty-six times. The towers were hit several times; sixteen shots went through the funnel, one through the steam pipe, three through the forepart, one through the mainmast, two through the mizen, and from sixty to seventy through the bulwarks, small boats, sails and rigging. Her deck was torn up in several places, the tackle was much injured, the three boats were penetrated; in fact every vulnerable point was hit. In all one hundred and fifty shots struck her, and it was estimated that 5,000 lbs of iron were thrown at her during the action by the Prussian batteries. The accounts regarding the damage done the vessel vary, but there is no doubt that the injuries she received compelled her withdrawal from the action. The indents on the armor plates only reached a maximum measurement of one and one-half inches; but the important fact is to be noted that no gun heavier than a 24-pounder was used against her. Captain Ericsson would doubtless be willing to allow the Prussians to pelt his Monitors all day with balls of this size, without any fear of the result? Three men were wounded on board the Rolf Krake during the action; no one of them fatally, however. One of the officers was put *hors de combat* in codsequence of being struck by the fragment of a shell which burst directly over the aperture in one of the towers. The concussion from the impact of the shot upon the outside of the turret was quite severe occasionally, throwing down the cabin, bulkheads, &c., but doing no serious damage.

In no respect was the test so severe as one as that to which our iron-clads were subjected at Charleston.

The *Royal Sovereign* turret ship, upon which Captain Coles has been so long laboring, was floated out of her dock at Portsmouth, on March 8th. Several of the English journals state without reservation that her transformation to her present form is to be attributed to the famous action between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, and Lord C. Paget, Secretary to the Admiralty acknowledged the fact in a speech which he made in the House of Commons on February 25th. Whatever advantages Captain Coles may claim for cupolas or domes over turrets, he is not likely to reap much credit from the performances of the *Royal Sovereign*, as she is equipped with the latter. The modifications of Captain Ericsson's method of setting them in the vessel may prove an advantage, but practical experiments, such as those to which our Monitors have been subjected, can alone discover the weak points which it is certain the Royal Sovereign must possess. This vessel is four hundred and fifty feet in length, sixty-three feet in breadth with her topsides—i. e., the outside level of her upper deck, ten feet above the water-line amidships, twelve feet six inches at the stern, and eight feet six inches at the stern, space enough apparently for the 15-inch gun with which our Monitors are armed to test their smashing powers upon, if the opportunity should ever be offered. Her actual draft it is estimated will be twenty-three feet six inches, and there are hopes expressed that she may attain nearly the speed she possessed previous to her alteration—a trifle over twelve knots per hour.

The turrets, of which there are four in number, are sunk into the upper deck of the ship, and are made to revolve on the same principle as a railway turntable, the motive power being within the turret, so that the gun may be moved in a lateral direction to any point of a circle. In each turret there is a narrow oval porthole for the muzzle of the gun to be run out, and this is but a short distance (perhaps a foot or two) above the surface of the deck, which falls from the centre to the side. The top of the turret is protected by parallel bars of iron, in which there are three circular holes, through any of which the officer of the gun may insert his head to take sight of the object to be fired at, and at the same time to direct the movement of the men inside. The bulwarks of the ship will be attached at the lower part by hinges, and will fall back so as to hang over the broadside when the guns are fired. The turrets being thus sunk, so that the basement rests on the main deck, do not form a conspicuous mark for the enemy. They are heavily cased with iron, and are of such strength that each weighs no less than 138 tons. The deck, however, is not bomb-proof, consisting only of plates of iron one inch thick and covered with the usual planks of wood, so that if a havy shot were to fall vertically, it is not improbable that it would find its way out of the bottom of the ship. The experience of our Monitors has proved that this part of the iron-clads demanded greater protection, and Capt. Coles may discover that this is a fatal weakness in the vessel he has labored so long to make impregnable. In the interior the cabins are lofty, but, as a matter of course, not well lighted. A very important invention, has however, been introduced to improve the ventilation. It is a plan designed by Dr. Edmonstone, staff-surgeon of her Majesty's ship *Victory*, and consists of air channels running the whole length of the ship, and communicating with the hold, where the foul air accumulates, and is carried through the tubes into the funnel, instead of permeating the decks to the injury of the health of the crew. It is believed that it will answer perfectly, inasmuch as, even when the fires are not lighted to increase the draft up the chimney stack, there is a considerable current of air upwards through the tubes which communicate with the funnel. The ship under water is coated with Muntz metal, and to prevent galvanic action a band of viscous sheathing has been attached for some distance below and above the water line. This sheathing consists of small plates of iron covered with a preparation of glass, which is intended to be an anti-fouling as well as a protective agent. Contrary to the expectation of many persons, the displacement caused by the *Royal Sovereign* when she floated was found to be rather less than was anticipated, and she now draws, without her stores, rigging or guns eighteen feet forward and twenty-four feet aft.

The guns with which the turrets are to be provided cannot come in competition with those upon our Monitors. Although they are of 12 tons weight each they are not rifled, and consequently their spherical projectiles will only be 150lb if of cast iron, and about 160lb if of the best steel. Upon this point the London *Times* remarks with its customary supercilliousness that "in this respect the ship's offensive powers seem to have been too lightly dealt with, although it may be assumed that one well-delivered, concentrated broadside, thrown with 50lb charges, may settle any iron-clad now afloat or building." In the same vein it also says:—"It is useless to attempt any comparison between the efficiency of her turrets, either as regards their defensive powers or their working with those of the American Monitors. The armor of the latter is composed of layers of inch plates bolted together, while those of the *Royal Sovereign* are solid masses of metal. With respect to their working, the American turrets rest with their base on the upper decks of the vessels, thus exposing their whole length to the enemy's shot, and are further capped by a pilot-house, the whole structure being in all, some fifteen feet above the level of the deck. The *Royal Sovereign's* turrets on the contrary, rest their base on the lower deck below the side armor of the ship, and have only some four feet six inches exposed above the level of the upper deck. The pilot-house in her is also a separate structure altogether, situated between the foremost turret and the funnel, and therefore does not cap the turret as in the American Monitors, where indeed it was a necessity from the vessels' form of construction and their draught of water."

As we have previously remarked, such comparisons may be made with better grace when the vessel in question has passed through the fearful ordeal which our iron-clads have sustained. Of one thing we are very sure, the *Royal Sovereign* would never live to tell the tale of a fight with one of our Monitors armed with the 15-inch gun, firing a projectile propelled by fifty pounds of powder.

The Boston *Transcript* says the Hoosac Tunnel road cannot by any possibility be completed and in running order in ten years.

It has cost the Government for wood and subsistence for the destitute families of Norfolk and Portsmouth, for six months, $2,735 18.

Secretary Welles has given the command of the great iron-clad Puritan, now constructing, to Commodore Radford.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for colds, coughs, pulmonary and asthmatic complaints, are highly recommended and prescribed by physicians and surgeons in the army.

OILS.

JOHN W. WISE.....HENRY W. CHILDS.

WISE & CHILDS,

STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale of

Crude and Refined Petroleum,

No. 429 Walnut street,

PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of Dealers, and Oil Producers generally, is directed to our extensive facilities for the safe storage, sale and shipment of Crude and Refined Oils.

REFERENCES

Philadelphia—J. C. Howe & Co.; Farnham, Kirham & Co.; Wise, Pusey & Co.

New York—J. C. Howe & Co.; Carpenter, Vail & Fuller; Brewer, Watson & Co.

Boston—J. C. Howe & Co.

Pittsburgh—S. M. Kier & Co.; Hill & Beals.

Rouseville—Mitchell & Brown.

Titusville—Brewer, Watson & Co.; William H. Abbott. mh9:6m

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

LAWRENCEVILLE,

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

REFINERS OF FINE CARBON OIL,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.

WAREHOUSE: No. 92 THIRD street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja4

NORTH AMERICAN OIL CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

REFINED BURNING COAL

AND

CARBON OIL;

Kiskiminitis, Armstrong County.

Warehouse, No. 80 THIRD Street,

PITTSBURGH. PA.

WM. F. JOHNSTON, Pres't.

se7 GEORGE UDELL, Secret'y.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Liberal Cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and the Eastern markets. [se11:1y

THE LUCESCO OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COAL OIL,

AND REFINERS OF

PETROLEUM!

TRADE MARKS:

"LUCESCO BURNING COAL OIL;"

"LUCESCO BURNING OIL."

Warehouse, No. 11 WOOD Street.

I. M. PENNOCK, Pres't.

se7 C. H. ISRAEL, Secretary.

THE

ARDESCO OIL COMPANY,

Manufacture and have for sale a superior quality of

REFINED ARDESCO OIL,

Non-explosive. Also,

PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 27 IRWIN street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7:1y

BREWER, BURKE & Co.,

Commission Merchants.

AGENTS FOR THE

PACIFIC, GLOBE, and LIBERTY OIL WORKS.

Ample STORAGE for Crude and Refined Oil. Liberal CASH ADVANCE made on Consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude—

AT LAWRENCEVILLE.

Office and Ware house—Corner DUQUESNE WAY and HANCOCK Street, Pittsburgh. se11

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL,

EUREKA LUBRIC OIL,

And Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

NO. 31. MARKET STREET.

se7 PITTSBUEGH, PA.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

se28 22 NORTH FRONT St., Philadelphia.

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS AND MILL FINISHERS.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

39 WATER street,

se17 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREETS,

se9 *PITTSBURGH.*

WM. G. PRICE,

BERLIN FOUNDRY,

COR. PENNA. AVENUE & PRICE ST.

Manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of castings for OIL REFINERIES, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of castings for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Also, castings of all kinds for PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS. Also, JOBBING and MACHINE CASTINGS, light or heavy, made to order.

se7:1y

FULTON FOUNDRY,

*N

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photoraphs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Compauy.

Terms of the Commercial.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Single copy.....3 cents.
Mail subscribers (311 issues).....$8.00

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.

Address

THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Presidential Canvass.

Some discussion has arisen recently on the question of postponing the Union National Convention, called to meet in Baltimore on the 7th of June. The New York *Tribune*, of a recent date, refers to the subject, and reproduces in its columns articles from a number of leading Republican journals in favor of a postponement till August or September. The *Tribune* accompanies these with an editorial article, in which the remark is repeated, that in its judgment "the Presidential canvass should have been postponed, by general consent, to the latest possible moment." "We would have one more fair and full trial of strength with the Rebellion," observes that paper, "before embarking on a fresh Presidential contest." But, the Convention having been called, "would it now," it inquires, "be advisable to postpone the meeting to a later day?" In discussing this question, the *Tribune* remarks, that until a candidate shall have been selected, "any Unionist is at liberty to propose and advocate any Unionist who may be his individual preference." Free discussion and a fair canvass would ensue, after which the Convention would decide,—and here, we would suggest, was the proper place for the *Tribune* to remark, that the duty of every Unionist will be to support the choice of the Convention. "If this is the accepted view," says that paper, "we think a postponement of the Convention to August, if not to the 1st of September, eminently desirable, and morally certain prove beneficent." On the other hand, "if we assume the choice of Presidential candidate, already made," it continues, "it might be well to withdraw the call for a Convention entirely, have the Union members of Congress and National Committee meet in caucus and select a candidate for Vice President (for we do not understand it to be assumed that Mr. HAMLIN'S renomination is dictated by an overwhelming public sentiment), and thus, regarding the whole business as foreclosed and settled, open the canvass forthwith."

For ourselves, we propose to practically illustrate our belief in the prematurity of the Presidential canvass, by refraining to indulge in the discussion of candidates, and by preserving entire good feeling in regard to the whole subject. Indeed, we will venture to suggest, that what, first and foremost, should be agreed upon, and scrupulously adhered to, is that there *shall* be harmony in whatever is done or said. In our judgment, there is something above and better than honors we would bestow on favorites; something more important than delegates; we mean the steady purpose to stand together, whoever is nominated; for the grand hope of the rebellion is based mainly on the prospect of a division among Unionists. As we are opposed to the rebellion, and believe it to be the most stupendous crime in the world's history, so should we all resolve and re-resolve to do nothing to impair our strength or give the rebels, North or South, the remotest chance. With this as a condition precedent, we may safely discuss candidates, and hold the Convention early or late. If we cannot be harmonious and stand together, the question of candidates is practically of little account; and we can conceive of no way the friends of a candidate can do so much for him as by inculcating and practicing this doctrine. It is the doctrine of the loyal cause, and whoever is linked closest with it, and stands firmest for it, will occupy the surest ground.

Let us have toleration of views and freedom of preference; but, above all, let us do nothing to give a moment's comfort or grain of hope to the rebels of the South or the Copperheads of the North.

There is force in some of the suggestions why the Convention ought to be postponed—far more than there is wisdom in the idea that "the whole business has been foreclosed." So far from that being the fact, there is daily and hourly evidence to the contrary. So long as the right to think and speak remains, such a question cannot be foreclosed. It is one of the prerogatives of freemen to do their business in their own time and way; but, so long as rebellion still lives, men with true hearts will not be betrayed into anything on which it may ground the slightest hope.

THE statement that the recognition of MAXIMILLIAN by the United States has been arranged, predicated on the promise of non-recognition by the French Emperor of the Confederacy, needs confirmation. The recognition of MAXIMILIAN is not unlikely, but the promise attributed to NAPOLEON is less likely. The "friendly feelings" now said to be entertained for this country must be of a comparitively recent growth. He told FORLEY that the principal object of the Mexican expedition was "to prevent the growth of the United States," which does not seem to indicate a particularly friendly purpose.

THE New York *Herald* is laboring to show that Gen. HALLECK is just as much the General-in-Chief, and has just as much to do in directing military movements, as before Gen. GRANT was made Lieutenant-General. Whether Gen. HALLECK. Gen. GRANT, or somebody else is the moving power, the country sees and feels that things are not as they were. From the day Gen. GRANT was made Lieutenant-General, not only have there been new ideas and new movements, but a new prospect and increased confidence. Notwithstanding the *Herald's* bluster, the country is quite satisfied on this point.

COTTON COMING OUT.—Advices through private as well as public channels, leave little doubt that there is a large amount of cotton in the Red river country, which the military operations now on foot will bring out. It is for this reason that the New Orleans market declined. The key that locks the cotton region is Shreeveport, where the rebels are concentrating, and where there will be a battle.

IT is said that the Solicitor General, of England, has rendered a decision against the charge that the Alabama and other rebel vessels of that class were "British vessels," nor are they, he says, "officered by British officers." That there might be Englishmen among their crews, he says, is not unlikely; but that does not make them British vessels. The Solicitor thinks their proper name is "Confederate vessels, with Confederate commissions;" and as they are the property of a recognized belligerent, he denies that any inquiry can be made into their history, which would, of course, include all their acts of wide-spread destruction on the ocean.

The Understanding between the Rebels and the Copperheads.

If there was not sufficient ground for the belief before, the late rebellious manifestations in Coles county, Illinois, furnish the proof, that there are in certain parts of the North men in strong sympathy and ready to enter into practical cooperation with the rebels at the South. Who does not believe that if Forrest had reached Coles county, he would have had little difficulty in recruiting men enough to make good his loss at Paducah? It is not in Coles county alone this kind of men and this disposition may be found, though that region has furnished the first considerable manifestation in the West of maximum Copperheadism. That there are elsewhere men of an equally disloyal and wicked disposition is not to be doubted; and there is reason to believe that FORREST'S raid was planned in the North, and that the rebels started pursuant to previous arrangements, backed by a pressing invitation from Northern sympathisers. Happening at the same time, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to cause one to believe that there might have been a direct understanding between FORREST and the Copperheads in Illinois. On this point we are not without testimony, as the following, from the leading Copperhead sheet in New York, will show. It is a part of a Washington letter:

I am informed by authorities whom I have no reason to suspect, that Forrest's expedition has been planned, not by himself nor by the rebel Government—who, although intending the invasion of Kentucky, had not selected Paducah as an objective point—but by Northern men of Illinois, Ohio, New York and Maryland, who have been in correspondence with Forrest for the last month, and who have paved his way to the latter city and kept everything ready for his arrival.

To understand fully the depth and extent of this conspiracy, it is necessary to know that, wearied and made destitute by their last attack against Gens. Smith and Grierson, Forrest's soldiers were in no position for prosecuting their career of plunder any longer, unless they were provided with new equipments and fresh ammunition. In this emergency, Forrest applied to his friends in Kentucky, who, afraid of exposing themselves, adroitly informed houses in Cincinnati, Baltimore and New York, of the state of affairs, and of the propositions made by the rebel chieftain. These propositions were, it seems, accepted, and the plan of invasion agreed upon. In consequence of this agreement, large quantities of flannel shirts, pantaloons, coats, and shoes, were shipped to Paducah from various Northern cities, with the expectation that they would fall into the hands of Forrest and of his men. When the expedition was to penetrate into the Kygesh and Tennessee valleys, it soon became evident that the whole affair was only a contrivance to put gold into the pockets of a certain class of Northern speculators, who see nothing else in this war, but a way of making money.

It was but recently that a Richmond paper proposed that Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and several other Northern cities, should be burned, and expressed great confidence in the practicability of the scheme. Did it rest its confidence in a knowledge of the extent and willingness of the same co-operative element in the North that started FORREST on his tour of burning and plundering?

Copperheadism is essentially the same everywhere, though it may manifest itself at different times and in different ways in different places. Last summer it was seen in the scenes of riot and bloodshed in the city of New York; it afterwards showed itself in other places; now it crops out in Illinois; and by the testimony in the above quotation, it is shown to be continually at work in secret ways and all around us. Surely, the threat to burn Pittsburgh and other cities may have been something more than empty boast.

Queen Victoria as an Authoress.

Royalty has not contributed much to the current literature of the world. The atmosphere of the throne is not calculated to foster or cherish the industry indispensable to the culture of the intellect and development of those latent powers of mind which has produced such wonderful results in the world of letters. There is a profusion of praise awarded to royal efforts, whether political, social, or literary, which might be supposed to stimulate the most ignoble intellect. Still the love of pleasure and the blandishments of power have been found too strong to overcome the natural love of ease: so that it is now a generally received opinion that from obscurity and poverty have the poets, historians and artists arisen, whose names will live in the memory of mankind as the greatest heritages of the race. If we are to credit the journals which are thought to be in the secrets of the Court, the name of Queen VICTORIA will shortly be added to the royal authors of England. A few weeks ago the Cobourg *Gazette* announced that "Queen VICTORIA is engaged in writing the memoirs of her life and times." She is said not to be a mere novice with the pen. It is notorious on many public occasions, when her deceased consort Prince ALBERT had spoken only a few sentences, the next day's newspapers contained elaborate reports, extending from half a column to one and two, which was furnished by the gentle Queen. The London *Review* asserts that her Majesty put her thoughts into print many years ago. Her first publication was issued in 1834, when the Princess ALEXANDRINA was in her sixteenth year. It was a volume of poetry—a mere pamphlet—and was only distributed among the immediate members of the Royal circle.

The reading public will await with anxious interest the memoirs of her life and times. For aside from the love which England feels for VICTORIA, there is a strong admiration for her many shining qualities in America. In every relation of life, she has shown herself to be a true woman. Whether as sovereign, mother, wife, she has displayed those shining qualities of mind and heart which serve as beacon lights in forming the character and moulding the manners of the mothers and daughters of both the old and the new world.

The State Quota.

It is stated, says the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, that an adjustment of the credits due this State, at Washington, reveals the fact that we have an excess of ten thousand over our quota under previous calls, and that it will require but sixteen thousand volunteers to fill our quota under the last call for two hundred thousand men. Governor Curtin, it is now rumored, has reliable intelligence to this effect; and if so, no doubt it will be officially promulgated at an early day. Sixteen thousand is a small number to raise in this great State; and, with proper effort, the quota can be filled before the time designated for the draft to commence.

WANTED IN THE FIELD.—A dispatch from Washington says the policy which has obtained of retaining conscripts and recruits at the Northern depots, under the directions of Provost Marshals, instead of forwarding them at once to the field, where they could receive the benefit of instructions and drills in company with veteran troops is working very badly. The tendency is to retard the operations of the spring campaign. It is charged that local influences have been at work to retain these recruits at the district camps, in order that they may expend in them the large sums of bounty money which they have received. Whatever may be the influence which keeps these men back, it certainly would be better for both the Government and the men to have them sent forward as fast as they are recruited. In the Northern depots they are only spending foolishly their money, and learning dissolute habits, with every temptation around them to licentious indulgence. In the field they would be under proper restraint, and would be acquiring the discipline, experience, and the knowledge necessary to a good soldier. There are recruits enough scattered idly around the various cities and towns to add largely to the strength of the army, and means should be adopted to collect them together and forward them where their services are most needed.

A pleasant sketch of the Washburne family appears in the Boston *Journal*, written by Wm. A. Drew, of Augusta, Maine. There are seven sons in the family, all of whom occupy prominent positions. Israel, Jr., (late Congressman) the first-born, is fifty years old and Collector of the port of Portland; Elihu B. began life as a printer's boy and is now a member of Congress from Illinois; Cadwallader C. has made a fortune in Wisconsin and is now a Major General in our army in Louisiana; Charles A. is American minister in Paraguay; Algernon Sidney, never coveting political life, has been and still is in the banking business in Maine; Samuel B. went to sea early and is now a captain in our navy; William D. is Surveyor General of government lands in Minnesota.

General Intelligence.

The committee charged with the investigation of frauds in the New York Custom house will return to that city next week. They will finish the examination of Mr. Stanton and the blockade bonds. The committee, it is said, has made some startling discoveries already, despite the impossibility of obtaining some important witnesses. The story is told, in connection with the labors of the committee, that a certain rebel agent has recently succeeded in bringing a cargo of cotton into New York—consisting of seven hundred bales—and selling it, pocketing the proceeds. It is not necessary at this time, however, to go into the details of the investigation, though some of them are told upon the streets here.

An unpleasant development was made in Cincinnati the other day concerning Catawba brandy. Responsible vinters, declaring that the pure article would cost from five to eight dollars a gallon, adding that there was no genuine article of the Kind in the market—the quality generally sold consisting of pomace, whiskey and fusel oil.

The police force of New York have presented $4,000 to the Sanitary Fair. How much will *our* Fair receive from *our* police?

Larz Anderson, of Cincinnati, sends to the East Tennessee refugee fund a bequest of five hundred dollars from the late Nicholas Longworth, and adds thereto a gift of two hundred and fifty dollars on his own account.

A London surgeon, it is said, lately put a dog to sleep with chloroform, and taking out a piece of his skull, inserted a watch crystal, through which he can see the changes in the brain produced by sleep.

A company of the First provost battalion left Harrisburg on Friday, for Mauch Chunk, in order to quell any disturbance that might arise in that region in the event of a draft. Troops have been sent to Schuylkill county for a similar purpose.

Major General Ord has been ordered to report to Gen. Sigel for duty in the Department of Western Virginia. He will be the ranking officer under Sigel. He has left to report at Cumberland for duty. It is asserted that Gen. Ord ranks Sigel.

Rev. Dr. J. J. Bullock, pastor of the Presbyterian church, corner of Franklin and Cathedral streets, Baltimore, was arrested on Friday, by our military authorities, charged with harboring a rebel colonel at his house, named Smith, a native of Kentucky, and a relative of the Doctor.

There is good authority for the statement that Hon. Montgomery Blair urged the President to put McClellan in command of the defences of Washington.

Over one hundred copies of letters and telegrams which passed between McClellan and the War Department during the last year he was in command and omitted by him in his published report, will be sent by the Secretary of War to the Senate. They will be printed as an appendix to his own report. Among these are his Yorktown boasts of driving the enemy to the wall, and his announcement a few days before the seven days' battles, that he was ready to go to Richmond.

The House Select Committee, considering the proposition of allowing Cabinet members to be heard upon the floor of the House, have had several sessions, and are unanimous in favor of allowing it to pass, and it will probably be passed, so as to enable Cabinet officers to enjoy the privilege during the present session.

Mr. Greider, the builder of a new torpedo boat, has been testing it in New York Bay. He remained under the water upwards of nine hours, affixing to the bottom of the old sloop "Extra" two torpedoes. The percussion lock of the first torpedo, containing 50 lbs of powder was exploded, but owing to some defective communication the charge was not ignited. The second torpedo contained 100 lbs of powder with three percussion locks. In attempting to fire the charge of powder, the wire connection run off the spool, and no explosion took place. The sloop was then towed to Bushwick Creek, where at low tide the sloop may be seen with the two torpedoes attached to her bottom. Although the sloop was not blown up, owing to defective torpedoes, this experiment has demonstrated the practicability of the torpedo boat, which may be navigated below the surface of the water, and operate either against submarine obstructions or a ship's bottom. The Company for whom this boat was built for $15,000, have accepted her, and she will probably be used in future naval operations. She is fifty feet long, is manned by twenty-five men, and moves by means of a propeller turned by hand.

A report comes from Cincinnati that General Grant will order South for active duty 150,000 troops now in the North doing guard and post duties, which tasks will hereafter be assigned to the State militia. This immense force, with others on their way East, will swell the Army of the Potomac to the enormous figure of 275,000 men, and, simultaneously approaching the rebel capital by various routes, will insure the certain capture of that important point.

The Rebel Commissioner at Fortress Monroe.

Col. Robert Ould, the Rebel Commissioner of Exchange, paid a visit to Gen. Butler, at Fortress Monroe, a few days since, in pursuance of an arrangement made when the General was at City Point. Col. O. came down the James river on Thursday, on the little steamer Roanoke, and at Newport News was taken on board the federal steamer Union. A correspondent says:

It was not generally known that Col. Ould was on board, and only on Major Mulford mentioning the fact to several did the news spread, and the crowd became very much interested to see the man, who, as Commissioner of Exchange and Judge Advocate of the Confederacy, plays so important a *role*. An ambulance belonging to the Hygeia Hotel was placed at the disposal of the visitors, and taken to headquarters, with an immense amount of papers and books.

The appearance of Colonel Ould, to a person who knew him prior to the breaking out of this wicked Rebellion, is one of great change. In size the Rebel Commissioner is about six feet, and rather rotund. His face is completely covered with a greyish, grizzly beard, and altogether he looks like a man who has had hardships of a "kingdom" to bear on his shoulders. Colonel Ould wore a civilian's suit—a brown overcoat, fashionable several years back, and a slouch hat. His companion, Captain Hatch, was attired in a grey uniform, full dress, sash and belt, but wore no sword.

The object of his mission can only be guessed at, but relates to the future plan of exchanges. It is understood, and, in fact, was published in the Richmond papers, that General Butler would come to the rebel capital to make the necessary arrangements to facilitate exchanges he should receive full and ample protection. General Butler and Colonel Ould met on friendly terms, and up to the moment of my closing this line, no communications are engaged in their humane and laudable undertaking. The visit of Colonel Ould may last two or three days, judging by the immense pile of papers brought by him on his arrival

A Growing Trouble.

The *Round Table* has a correspondent who wants to know where his wife can be found. For three weeks, he says, she has been a victim to the Sanitary Fair fever,—a wanderer, at any rate an absentee, from home, and he wants to know where she can be found. There is more than one in the same trouble,—in fact it is a growing complaint. Latterly it is has broken out in Pittsburgh, and it threatens to extend almost indefinitely. Many a poor husband is asking "where is my wife?" and beginning to complain as doth the correspondent aforesaid. We quote:

"For two months she was out most of the time calling upon persons to solicit their aid for this most deserving charity; and when she was at home I could get no chance to see her, for she was overrun with callers, each one having very important business. Bundles of all shapes and sizes began to arrive. The garret was already filled with them, and the balance has been stored in the back parlor. But my wife was so earnest (she is positively bewitching in her enthusiasm) that I hadn't the heart to refuse, so I went to work and helped to carry the bundles in the house and store them where she wished. When the job was finished I was glad to retire, though I had not read my paper. My wife—but have you seen her?"

The bereaved husband heard of his wife at the committee rooms and elsewhere, but can't get a sight of her. The poor fellow says:

"I have hung about the building in Fourteenth street in hopes of seeing her, but in vain. Everybody has been sure to tell me, but in vain. Everybody has seen her, but nobody can tell where she is. This week I have been about the new building now erecting on Union Square, and have heard of her time and time again, but have not seen her. Once I thought I caught a glimpse of her dress whirling around the corner of Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, and I started to run, but owing to the effect of the wound received in the army, I had to give up the chase. I got very much out of breath, too. Still I would not have minded it so much if I had only found my wife. Have you seen her?

"I am sure you have. Everybody has—except her husband. My friends meet me and congratulate me so warmly on the achievements of my wife that I can't help blushing with marital pride, and when I inquire if they seen have her, I get the same answer, 'Why, of course we have. She is everywhere. How very strange that you have not met her.' Well, I suppose I must give up all hope of seeing her till the Fair is closed. Three weeks more without a wife! Perhaps I may meet her at the Fair; but I don't count much upon that."

DIED:

BABCOCK—On Friday, the 1st inst., at Wellsville, Ohio, Rev. SAMUEL E. BABCOCK.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., from the Allegheny depot of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad.

GROCERS' MEETING.—The Retail Grocers of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Birmingham and surrounding districts are requested to meet at the MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, Fourth st., Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, April 6th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed necessary to assist in the approaching Sanitary Fair. JOHN A. RENSHAW.
mh31:td JAMES MONTOOTH.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

NO. 1 MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and rebodied). In store and for sale by
jan MILLER & RICKETSON.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF MAXIMILLIAN.

NAPOLEON'S IDEAS AND INTENTIONS.

"THE DESTROYER OF REPUBLICS."

It is asserted that the Archduke Maximillian and the Archduchess, during their stay in Paris, created a very favorable impression. The opinion is expressed that he is so frank, kind-hearted, and intelligent, that he is quite too good for miserable Mexico. His visit in Paris over, he returns to Brussels with as little delay as possible, where the Archduchess will pass two days with her relations. They then proceed to Vienna, where they make a very short stay, and go on to Vienna to spend the last days of the Holy Week. They will receive the Mexican deputation on the 27th, announce formally their acceptance of the crown and the title of Emperor and Empress of the Mexicans, and set sail in a few days after for their final destination, with the best wishes of every one for their success. Official notice has been given that Spain is ready to recognize Maximillian as Emperor of Mexico.

With reference to the ideas of the Emperor Napoleon and his intentions on this continent, the correspondent of the Liverpol *Journal*, under date of Paris, March 18, writes as follows:

Every emotion—political, social and philosophical—seems to have been aroused during the past week. The departure of Maximillian and his official acceptance of the crown stirred up no little bitterness and bile among the political defenders of the step he has taken and the philosophical opponents of the same. To the former it gives cause of triumph as contemplation of the mighty power of France to distribute and take away, to bestow and withdraw. To the latter the same event occasions much humiliation and sorrow, as it confirms the scornful revenge inspired, epithet by which France has long been designated "Destroyer of Republics," which brands the nation with the conviction of a foul hypocrisy as well as a base ambition—for what nation in the world so loud in its own self-praise concerning the disinterestedness, the love of freedom, and the abhorrence of oppression, by which it is always actuated in its march upon foreign territory.

The Roman republic, and the Mexican, with strong *foreshadowness of an attack upon the United States as a natural consequence*, were brought to mind most forcibly when Maximilian, whose mouth had never once been shut during his whole stay here, so struck had he been with admiration at every word and sentence uttered by his host, was escorted to the railway station by the piquet of Cent Guides, which never lost sight of him day or night. It was felt that in that single hearted, open mounted adventurer was centered the whole political theory of the Emperor—the exaltation of the Latin races, and the abasement of the Anglo-Saxon are to be represented in the King Log, which, impeding the progress of Italian liberty, and was kicked out of Milan, is now employed to dash in the tide of progress and liberty which is rushing to the South, borne thither by the brave, generous and active Anglo-Saxon. It is certain that the hostility of France towards the existence of republicanism has become so palpable that the French Minister at Quito has ceased all intercourse with the Christian government; while Peru and Bolivia are entering into a treaty to defend their republican institutions against the encroachments of "the monarchical principle which is now introduced into South America." The Emperor once declared that this creation of an empire of Mexico would be accounted in history as the most stupendous political measure of modern times. If it should have no other result than that of carrying back the inquisition, and the rack, and the torture, of which the Latin races have always been such staunch partisans, it will certainly be regarded as an immense achievement, and one on which the proudest empires have risen to glory and to power—in the days when the Latin races went on their darkened way—ere the keen hatchet of the Anglo-Saxon had let in a little light, to guide them on the road to liberty.

What is being done to Increase Immigration.

Private parties have already begun to move in this matter. The editor of the New York *Hardware Reporter*, Mr. Williams, has sent over a special agent to England, who has gratuitously circulated among the iron-working population more than twenty thousand copies of a special number of the *Hardware Reporter*, exhibiting the wonderful resources and the brilliant prospects of this country, and the inducements which it offers to industrious immigrants. The reports of this agent encourage the belief that large numbers of the laboring people will come over to America as soon as they can make it possible. Another agent is on the point of leaving for the mining districts of Germany, in order to circulate there some 20,000 copies of a German translation of the *Reporter*.

Mr. Williams has just published a pamphlet containing interesting extracts from the letters of his agent, and setting forth his views as to what could and ought to be done to promote European immigration. The pamphlet deserves to be recommended to the attention of all who feel an interest in this momentous question. A similar movement, we believe, has been started in Boston, the aim of which is also to encourage the immigration of the better class of operatives from the mining and manufacturing districts of Great Britain. Precisely what has been done we are not informed, but the work is in the hands of some of the most substantial men of New-England.

The Brave Drummer Boy Rewarded.

The President has recently appointed to the Naval School at Newport a drummer boy of the 55th Illinois Volunteers, whose case was brought before him by Major General W. T. Sherman in a letter which does him as much honor as it does the young hero whose conduct it celebrates. After asking that "something should be done for the young lad," the General relates the following deeply interesting incidents:

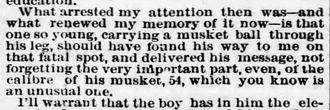
When the assault at Vicksburg was at its height, on the 19th of May, and I was in front near the road, which formed my line of attack, this young lad came up to me, wounded and bleeding, with a good, healthy boy's cry, "General Sherman, send some cartridges to Colonel Malmborg, the men are nearly all out." "What is the matter, my boy?" "They shot me in the leg, sir; but I can go the hospital. Send the cartridges right away." Even where we stood the shot fell thick, and I told him to go to the rear at once, I would attend to the cartridges, and off he limped. Just before he disappeared on the hill, he turned and called as loud as he could, "Calibre 54." I have not seen the lad since, and his Colonel (Malmborg), on inquiry, gives me his address as above, and says he is a bright, intelligent boy, with a fair preliminary education.

What arrested my attention then was—and what renewed my memory of it now—is that one so young, carrying a musket ball through his leg, should have found his way to me on that fatal spot, and delivered his message, not forgetting the very important part, even, of the calibre of his musket, 54, which you know is an unusual one.

I warrant that the boy has in him the elements of a man, and I commend him to Government as one worthy the fostering care of some one of its national institutions.

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT!

RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.



LET THE TRUTH PREVAIL.

COUNTERFEITS! COUNTERFEITS!

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!

HUMBUG IS ABOUT!

The Genuine Russian Pebble Spectacles made and sold only by

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician, 51 FIFTH street.

Remember the number, 51, 51, 51. apl

S. S. BRYAN,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

Office hours from 9 a. m., to 5 o'clock p. m.
ap4

STATEMENT OF WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.

Capital Stock	$400,000 00
Surplus	184,473 51
Total assets	584,473 51
Amount of Premiums received during the year	198,578 06
Amount of Interest, &c., received during the year	45,382 09
	243,460 15
Amount of losses paid during the year	85,386 43
Liabilities	none.

This Company divides Seventy-five per cent. of its profits among the insured.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent,
ap4 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

MULES AND HORSES FOR SALE.—Sixty head of MULES, forty of which are large and work to harness; also, twenty suitable for pit use. Two fast TROTTING HORSES, and one fast RACKING HORSE. They can be found at the MORGAN HOUSE, Allegheny city, for a few days. Enquire of
ap4:3t H. H. DAVENPORT.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.—We notice in the daily *Commercial* of the arrival, in Pittsburgh, of Dr. J. M. MINER, late Professor of the EYE and EAR, in Infirmary in the city of New York; and, also, Professor of PHYSIC and SURGERY. The Professor has taken rooms in the St. Clair Hotel, private entrance on PENN street, where he can be consulted for a short time upon the Eye and Ear, and all diseases of the Heart, Throat, Lungs and Liver. He also pays especial attention to all female derangements of every kind. He warrants every case he undertakes a perfect cure—he will tell you candidly whether you can be cured or not, and point out to you your exact condition. The Doctor comes well recommended. We would wish all the afflicted to give an immediate call. Remember, he cures all diseases flesh is heir to that is cureable.
ap4:2 Professor J. M. MINER, M. D.

Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Varie gated Soap—in store and for sale by
D. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
No 47 Wood Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Key Found.—A brass key, of peculiar shape, and numbered 154, was found on Market street some days ago. Can be had at this office.

The Canal.—Water was let into the Pennsylvania canal on Friday, April 1st, and will be open to navigation from and after to-day.

Among the donations to the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, we notice one of Messrs. Parsons, Taylor & Co., of this city, of twenty-four dozen coal oil chimneys.

A Parkersburg Booth.—The patriotic people of Parkersburg propose having a booth at the approaching Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair. West Virginia, we are of the opinion, will be well represented at the great Fair.

Sent to the Refuge.—Frank Johnston, one of the lads convicted of stealing one hundred dollars from Metz's butcher shop, in Birmingham, was sent to the House of Refuge on Saturday.

Obituary.—Rev. Saml. E. Babcock, for many years pastor of several of the Methodist Episcopal Cliuches in this city, died at Wellsville, O., on Friday morning. Mr. Babcock was at one time editor and proprietor of the *Evening Chronicle*.

Will Open To-Day.—The public schools of the city will commence their Spring session this morning. All of the books used in our public schools can be had at John W. Pittock's, Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice.

Business Increasing.—A largely increased business will make it necessary to soon place an additional passenger and freight train on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad. Coal trains are now running regularly to Middlesex, Mercer county, and the construction of the road from that point to New Castle is in an advanced state and will be completed as fast as the iron can be obtained.

An Investigation.—Capt. Baird and Surgeon Strawbridge arrived in the city on Saturday, and will inspect Camp Copeland to-day, in pursuance of orders. The inspection has been ordered in consequence of numerous complaints having been made against recruiting agents, who are charged with enlisting persons laboring under such physical disability as to disqualify them from performing the active duties of the field, &c.

Heavy Purchase.—Mr. Jacob Reese, of this city, has just purchased the Myers and Jackson furnace tracts, lying on East Sandy Creek, Venango county, together with the blast furnace, ore banks, coal banks, oil well, &c., upon the same. The property covers an area of sixteen hundred and thirty acres, and brought the handsome sum of $101,000. The oil well, we understand, has attained a depth of four hundred feet, and the prospects for an abundant yield are promising.

Increase of Salaries.—The Board of Directors of the Manchester Public Schools, at their regular meeting on Friday evening, April 1st, voted to advance the salaries of all their teachers—the Principal to $50 per year, and all the Assistants, twenty per cent. upon the old rates. This is a judicious movement, as it is only carrying out the divine rule, "that the laborer is worthy of his hire." The schools of Manchester are well conducted, and the teachers are competent, faithful and successful.

Pittsbugh Typographical Union.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Typographical Union, No. 7, held on Saturday evening, the following officers were elected: President, Wm. M. Boyd; Vice President, Alex. P. Andrews; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Jos. R. Oxley; Financial Secretary, Wm. C. Westbay; Treasurer, Jas. E. Hartzell; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Rattigan; Trustees, James McShane, F. R. Elmslie, John A. Ray; Delegates to National Union, Thos. W. Wright, Wm. M. Boyd; Delegates to Trades' Union, John H. Skillington, R. B. Moore, M. T. Scott

Stabbing Affray—Probable Homicide.

Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, an affray occurred on Penn street, in front of Lanahan's Exchange, in which a young man, named Thomas Hays, was stabbed in the abdomen, causing his intestines to protrude. The circumstances of the stabbing appear to be these:—Jacob Taylor, a shoemaker, and Jas. Vernon, a carpenter, residing in the Seventh ward, called at Lanahan's as they aver, to see the sister-in-law of the latter. While there they got into an altercation with Hays, who, it appears, was somewhat intoxicated. The parties were got out of the house, and the difficulty was continued. Hays and Taylor commenced fighting, and the former was getting the better of the latter, when he drew a knife from his pocket, and stabbed Hays. The wounded man was conveyed inside of the house, and surgical aid sent for. Dr. Cowley replaced the intestines, and dressed the wound, and gave it as his opinion that Hays was in a critical condition.

When Hays found that he was cut he shouted "Murder," and Vernon and Taylor ran off. Mayor Lowry was coming down Liberty street at the time, and hearing the cries and seeing the fugitives he made after them, and with the aid of a citizen succeeded in overtaking and arresting him. Taylor was seen by the Mayor to put something into his pocket, probably his knife, as he was crossing the railroad track. Vernon was handed over to some of the police, and pursuit was made after Taylor, who took refuge in the yard attached to Wallace's foundry, in Cherry alley. Finding he was discovered, Taylor left the foundry premises, and endeavored to escape by flight, but was overtaken on Seventh street, arrested and taken to the watch-house, where Vernon had arrived before him.

After Taylor and Vernon had been locked up, Mayor Lowry returned to Lanahan's for the purpose of taking Hay's deposition, but the wounded man had fallen asleep, and it was not deemed advisable to disturbe him.

Independent Railroad Route to Baltimore.

The Joint Standing Committee of the Baltimore City Councils, have had before them all the communications between the Mayor of the city and Benj. H. Latrobe, Esq., relative to the affairs of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and have reported in favor of sustaining the action of their chief magistrate. The Committee also discuss at great length the necessity for an independent railway route between Pitsburgh, and Baltimore, and are decidedly adverse to making Cumberland the terminus of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. They refer to the vicissitudes and struggles for life of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, which are daily appealing to them for redress, and ask if they are to place the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company in a similar position of degradation by their legislation. The Northwestern Road scarcely rises in importance to a tributary of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, [illegible] the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company should it ever form a connection only with Cumberland. The Committee, therefore, solemnly protest against the policy of a measure, which, in their judgment, would be detrimental to every interest the people of Baltimore are desirous of fostering. The Committee remark that "the good citizens of Pittsburgh cannot view our act as one of hostility to their interest, when the history of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad has been read and understood. We apprehend if Cumberland should be the terminus of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, that the great object of its construction, viz: an outlet for the accumulated and constantly increasing trade centering in that prosperous city, would be frustrated."

In support of their position, the Committee submitted the correspondence between the Pittsburgh and Connellsville and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies relative to the tonnage and passengers over the former road. The Baltimore company proposed to par rate the earnings between Pittsburgh and Baltimore, east and west, but to preserve the government of through business and the establishment of rates, and also was willing to agree that the rates between Pittsburgh and Baltimore should not *exceed* those between Parkersburg, Moundsville, Benwood or Wheeling, and Baltimore. The Connellsville Company accepted such terms with due regard to its interests, and for the further reason that they would place the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad as the mere branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which is not the position it ought to occupy in any arrangement made between the two companies. The right of fixing rates on all business originating in Pittsburgh, and all points on the line of the road going eastward should rest soley with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville company.

The Committee, after stating the facts in the case, conclude with the opinion that there should be an independent route, as recommended by the Mayor of Baltimore, and suggested that an instrumental survey of the proposed route be made without delay, with a view of establishing it beyond controversy. The report concludes by stating that "the policy of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad has been to foster its local trade, and that how the local trade will sustain the road independent of any through trade. It is to this end that we are contending for a through line of railway from Pittsburgh to Baltimore; the exigencies of the times demand it; the prosperity of the city imperatively requires it. The great advantage of railroad securities and the facilities for procuring money at this time, renders it necessary that something should be done immediately to secure an independent route while this condition of things exists."

Public Amusements.

MINSTRELS COMING.—As will be seen by announcement card, Duprez & Green's Metropolitan Minstrels, old favorites here, will visit our city next week, and give a series of their inimitable performances. The troupe comprises some twenty-four first-class performers, and their advent will be hailed with pleasure by the amusement-loving public.

THEATRE.—On Saturday evening Yankee Locke concluded a very successful one week's engagement, and would have attracted full houses for another week, were it not that other engagements prevented. This evening, Mr. Edwin Adams, a favorite Philadelphia actor, will commence a star engagement, making his first appearance as Hamlet. Mr. Adams has a good reputation in the Eastern cities, and is said to be a rising young actor.

BOHEMIAN GLASSBLOWERS.—The Woodroffe Bohemian Troupe of Glassblowers will remain another week

THE PLOT IN ILLINOIS.

A Full Account of Its Origin, Progress and Conclusion.

The Copperheads Suppressed, and Quiet Restored.

From the Charleston, Coles County, Plain Dealer, Extra.

CHARLESTON, Monday, 9 p. m.

This afternoon a dreadful affair took place in our town, the most shocking in its details that has ever occurred in our part of the State. Early in the morning, squads of copperheads came into town from various directions, and as the sequel will show, *armed* and determined upon summary vengeance upon our soldiers. During the day premonitions of the coming trouble were too evident. Some of the soldiers, about to return to their regiments, were somewhat excited by liquor, and consequently rather boisterous, but not belligerent—were more disposed for fun than fight. About four o'clock, a soldier, named Oliver Sallee, stepped up to Nelson Wells, who has been regarded as the leader of the copperheads in this county, and placing his hand good naturedly against him, playfully asked him if there were any copperheads in town. Wells replied, "Yes, God d——d you, I am one!" and drawing his revolver shot at Sallee, but missed him. In an instant Sallee was shot from another direction, and fell, but raising himself up, he fired at Wells, the ball taking effect in his vitals. He (W.) went as far as Chambers & McCrory's store, and, passing in, fell dead. The copperheads were gathered behind Judge Edwards' office, loading their firearms, and then would step out and fire from the corner at the soldiers indiscriminately, with guns and revolvers. Of course, having some fully prepared they had vastly the advantage over the soldiers, who were not expecting such an attack, and were, for the most part, unarmed. Those who were armed would hardly know at whom to fire until they were fired upon. The Copperheads were seen to hurry to their wagons, hitched at the square, and gather therefrom several guns, which were concealed under the straw. They were freely used and with terrible effect. Thomas Jeffries was the next to fall, receiving an ugly wound in the neck. Wm. Gilman was shot by B. F. Dukes, the ball striking a rib on his left side and glanced off. Dukes was then seen to fire at Colonel Mitchell, and afterwards declared that he had killed him. Col. Mitchell received several shots through his clothes; one hit his watch and glanced off, producing only a slight flesh wound upon his abdomen. The watch thus, providentially, saved his life. Dr. York, surgeon of the 51th Illinois, while passing through the Court House, was approached by some one from behind, who took deliberate aim and shot him dead—the pistol being held so close to him that the powder burned his coat! So far as we can learn, Dr. York was not actively engaged in the affray, save in his professional capacity as Surgeon, and in trying to restore order. A soldier, Alfred Swim, company G, 5th Illinois, was shot, and taken to Drs. Allen & Van Meter's office, where he soon died. Mr. S. lived somewhere near Casey, in Clark county, where he leaves a wife and three children. He is spoken of by all as having been an excellent soldier and a good citizen. Wm. G. Hart, Deputy Provost Marshal, was shot in several places—in the head and vitals; his wounds are probably mortal. James Goodrich, Company C, 5th Illinois, received a shocking wound, being shot in the bowels. His wound, we fear, will prove mortal.

Charmed as our boys were, Colonel Mitchell soon rallied all he could, citizens and soldiers, and improvising such arms as could be had, gathered at the southwest corner of the Square, as the copperheads retreated down the street running east therefrom. Dispatches were sent to Mattoon for soldiers, and three hundred were soon on the way. The copperheads halted somewhere near Mrs. Dickson's, and remained for some time, then turned and went off. Beyond J. H. O'Hair's residence they gathered together, consulted for a time, and then moved off in a northeasterly direction, cutting the telegraph wire as they went—unfortunately before a dispatch could be sent to Dr. York's family, at Paris, giving notice of his assassination.

About five o'clock the reinforcements from Mattoon arrived; and, while in the court-house yard, Mr. John Cooper, from Saulsbury, was captured, and brought in as a prisoner, by Mr. W. A. Noe and a soldier. Mr. C. had taken an active part in the affray. When in front of Jenkins' store he attempted to escape, and when commanded to halt refused to do so, whereupon Mr. Noe fired over C.'s head, who, in return, fired at some of our men, when orders were given to fire upon him, which was done, and he fell dead at Jenkins' door. Unfortunately one of the balls passed through the closed door, and struck Mr. John Jenkins in the groin, producing a serious, and, probably, mortal wound. Mr. John Cooper was shot through the neck and shoulder. When the copperheads were halted near Mrs. Dickson's he was heard to say that as *they* now had no leader, *he* was ready to lead them back and kill the d—d soldiers and burn the town, or die in the attempt; and at various places he was heard to threaten to cut out the hearts of the "d—d Abolitionists," and use kindred expressions.

How many there were of the copperheads, we do not know, nor can we estimate the number, save by the size of the squads that retreated in several directions. We think there may have been from 100 to 150, and all mounted. Who their leaders were, we do not know precisely. J. H. O'Hair, Sheriff of this county, was seen to fire three times at the soldiers. John Frazier, while sitting on his horse, was seen to deliberately fire five times at them, and then leave. Others of less prominence were equally warlike.

Immediately after the soldiers arrived, squads, mounted upon all the horses that could be found, were started out in every direction in pursuit—Col. Brooks in charge of one, Lieut. Horner another, etc. Up to this writing, nine in the evening, some twelve prisoners have been captured, and the pursuit still kept up after more

Of the gang were two men from Edgar county; on one of them was found an oath of allegiance taken by him at Paris recently. He boasted that he was the man who shot Dr. York, and that he came for that purpose!

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, 11½ a. m.

It is our painful duty to state, at this hour, that Messrs. Jenkins, Hart and Goodrich, are dead—having died at 5 10½, and at 11½ o'clock, respectively, this morning, making a total of seven killed. Colonel Brooks' squad, going up through the O'Hair settlement, re-captured Levi Freisner and also the guard of Butternuts placed over him, six or eight in all. It is said that the "enemy" are now gathered two or three hundred strong, under J. H. O'Hair, at Golliday's Mill, some ten miles northeast from here. Whether this be so, or not, we are unable to say. Mr. O'Hair sent word to Colonel Mitchell that if he would make the soldiers behave, he would do the same by his men! They will probably "behave."

There are now some forty prisoners, guerrillas and citizens of "constitutional" doubtful loyalty, under arrest, and more being arrested.

What the *end* of this state of things will be, we cannot tell; but if the *Government* does not now take the matter in hand, we fear that the terribly-exasperated soldiery and citizens *will*. Union men have long been threatened, and Union soldiers have been so bitterly cursed, and now brutally *butchered*, by those from whom better things had been expected, that forbearance will cease—HAS ceased—to be a virtue. Loyal men here, and the soldiers at the front, are endeavoring to *uphold* the laws of the land; but they cannot, and WILL not, stand unconcernedly by and see their fellows assassinated *for so doing*.

MATTOON, ILL., March 31.—There is nothing of importance to communicate to-night. Everything has resumed its usual routine, and the rebels have no doubt dispersed. The 47th Indiana has left for New Orleans. The 41st Illinois has gone into barracks, and will remain until Col. Oakes returns from Charleston, where he now is.

A soldier was found this morning on the railroad track, shot through the head, supposed to have been the work of Copperheads.

Prisoners are still coming in.

Lieut. Gen. Grant at his Father's House.

Lieut. Gen. Grant, while passing through Cincinnati a short time since, paid a visit to his father's house in Covington. On his arrival in the city, he sent across his son to tell his father to be at home, for he would call as soon as he could take breakfast. In about half an hour he came up on foot, and for the first time in nearly three years, found his father and mother and three sisters at home. They saluted each other very affectionately, and conversed for a few moments; the neighbors soon gathered in, and children who knew his children when last there, and some soldiers also, who "knew him on the battle-field." He answered all questions that were asked him in brief sentences, as his manner is, and did not lead in any conversation; and I think, says the narrator, did not smile while in the house. He pulled out his watch on coming in, and looked, and said he had *fifteen minutes* to stay; looked again and said he must go, and started off. I walked with him, and said to him: "Some call Sherman's last move a failure." He said, with some animation: "*It was an entire and complete success, and accomplished according to instructions.*" I made, in the conversation, some slight allusion to political subjects. He did not seem to wish to talk about it—said "he knew nothing about it, and should have nothing to do with it." While at the house of his father, some one of the family brought a daily sheet, which had been presented to him. He turned his eye to it, and said "*he had enough more* BETTER THAN THAT." He did not seem to think much of such things.

It has been said that he drank to intoxication. It is in my opinion quite untrue. He has no such appearance, and his father says he feels very sure he *has not drank a drop of liquor in ten years*, except a small quantity on one occasion, by order of a physician.

PRODUCE SPECULATION.—The feeling of indignation against the heartless produce speculators is fast spreading in New York, and is taking a shape likely to be felt by these domestic hyenas. The general plan is, when an article reaches a price clearly exorbitant, to cut it off, partially or altogether, and employ a substitute. Thus, in a number of visits paid to families by the reporter of the New York *Sun*, all being in decent circumstances, he found many of them using molasses and syrups in place of butter at fifty or sixty cents a pound. In four families, sweet lard, properly prepared with salt, was found in use, the children eating bread spread with it, without remarking the difference. It is far more pleasant to the taste than second or third rate butter. At one dinner table a very palatable gravy was found, composed of lard and flour, seasoned to the taste. This, poured upon bread, meat or potatoes, answers very well. At all events, it is better to sacrifice, for a time, some of the more expensive table luxuries, than to feel that by indulging in them encouragement is given to the poor man's enemies to persevere in their wicked work.

Words of Wisdom from Kentucky.

There was a meeting in Perryville, Ky., on Monday last, which was addressed by the venerable Dr. Breckinridge. He is reported to have confessed himself an emancipationist, though a large slaveholder, and could not understand why the people could not exercise an ordinary amount of common sense upon the negro question as well as upon any other. He had two sons in the Union army and two in the rebel army, and he would not have *them* killed for the value of all the slave property in the world. There were other interests in Kentucky. He had been called to Frankfort to consult with Governor Bramlette about the course to be pursued in reference to the enrollment of slaves here, and after ascertaining that the proper officers were determined to obey, as they were bound to do, the laws passed and orders issued upon that subject, he had seen the Proclamation which had done so much to quiet the public apprehension issued, and that, too, when the Governor had already prepared a different one. He was bound, as a gentleman, to support that proclamation, although it did not precisely suit him. It answered, however, a good purpose. It foiled one part of the scheme to bloodily baptize Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy. This scheme he understood to embrace an *emeute* of the Kentucky troops in consequence of Wolford's arrest, and a general rising in the State, strengthened by a colemporaneous invasion by a portion of the rebel army. So far as the defection of Kentucky soldiers and the uprising of the people were concerned, he could say the conspiracy had failed. The proof of such a conspiracy's existence was overwhelmingly strong.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Have removed their office to north-west corner Fourth and Smithfield streets, where they will continue to transact a general Banking Business. ap1:1w

REMOVAL.—I have removed my office to

NO. 55 MARKET STREET,

Next door to Messrs. N. Holmes & Sons.

ap1:1w JAMES O'CONNOR.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Girard Fire Insurance Company has removed its office from Bagaley's Building, corner of Market and Water streets, to

NO. 55 MARKET STREET,

Adjoining Messrs. Holmes & Sons' Banking House.

ap1:1w R. D. THOMPSON, Agent.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

A gentleman who is engaged in the

MANUFACTURE OF GLASS

East, would like to connect himself with some house in Pittsburgh.

Has twelve years experience, and is thoroughly conversant with the business both in selling and manufacturing.

Best of reference given in New York and Boston. For further information address, for three days, E. P. C.

ap2:3t Box 535, Pittsburgh P. O.

BY COOK, PETTIT & CO.,

No. 12 SMITHFIELD ST.,

Just received in store,

50 tierces prime Leaf Lard;
5,000 pieces New Bacon;
10,000 " " Plain Hams;
10,000 " Cincinnati Sugar Cured;
5,000 clear and Ribbed Sides;
400 bushels Dried Apples. ap2:1w

DIRECTORY OF 1864-5,

OF

PITTSBURGH and ALLEGHENY CITIES,

and vicinity.

The *Ninth Volume* of the Annual Series of Directories of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities, and vicinity, will be issued

ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST OF JUNE,

and will be published in even better style than that of last year, which the publisher has no hesitation in saying, was, in the execution of all its details, superior to any printed in the United States.

The list of names will embrace the residents of

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITIES,

the Boroughs of

Manchester,	South Pittsburgh,
Duquesne,	Monongahela,
Lawrenceville,	Sligo,
East Birmingham,	West Pittsburgh,
Birmingham,	Sharpsburg,

AND THE VILLAGES OF

East Liberty,	Mt. Washington,
Oakland,	Temperanceville.

PITT and COLLINS TOWNSHIPS, and those parts of the townships of

Peebles,	Reserve,
St. Clair,	Chartiers,
McClure,	&c., &c.,

Adjoining the City and Borough lines from EAST LIBERTY TO WOODS RUN.

The Advertising Department will be printed in a beautiful and attractive form, *in a style altogether new*, rendering business cards unusually attractive.

As in previous years, the publisher will distribute, at his own expense, free copies to from one to two hundred Hotels in the

VARIOUS WESTERN and EASTERN CITIES and TOWNS,

rendering, from the peculiarly attractive style in which the advertisements will be printed, very *noticeable*, over a wide extent of country, the cards of such of our business men as may be inserted.

The canvassers will commence taking the names of residents on Monday, April the 4th, and the publisher would here request that the inmates of each household, who may answer the enquiries of a canvasser, will furnish the name of every male adult resident with the family, also of any widow and of any woman carrying on business on her own account, to the end that the Directory may when compiled be as perfect as possible.

Each canvasser will be provided with a book on which to take orders for copies or advertisements.

Conscious that each succeeding year he has endeavored to render the Directory not only useful to the citizens, but more creditable to the city and advantageous as a medium of advertising, the publisher would ask for a liberal patronage both of subscriptions for copies and of advertising be extended this year to the publication. GEO. H. THURSTON,

mh30 Publisher.

NEW CASTLE AND FRANKLIN

RAILROAD.

Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the NEW CASTLE & FRANKLIN RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of April,

In the city of Pittsburgh, at the Rooms of the Board of Trade.

In New Castle, Lawrence county, at the office of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company.

In Mercer, Mercer county, at the office of William Stewart, Esq.

In Franklin, Venango county, at the office of First National Bank.

By order of

COMMISSIONERS:

A. L. Crawford,	Samuel M. Kier,
S. Q. Brown,	J. Zeigler,
Wm. Dilworth, Jr.,	G. W. Cass,
William Stewart,	J. C. Murray,
J. C. Shaw,	George C. Reis,
Robert Ashworth,	Josiah King,
James Bleakley,	Springer Harbaugh,
J. H. Robinson,	J. W. Blanchard,
James K. Kerr,	J. H. Smith,
David Courtney,	F. D. Kennear.

mh28:1m Pittsburgh, March 31, 1864. apl

A NEW AND CHOICE SELECTION of

SPRING AND SUMMER

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

for sale at the

NEW BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE, OF

SLATER & SOUTH,

54 MARKET street, second door from Third st.

mh28

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between R. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO. & JAS. SCHOONMAKER, under the style of the "Pittsburg White Lead Co." has this day been dissolved. All persons indebted to said partnership are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned, by whom the indebtedness of the said firm will be paid.

R. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1864. ap1:1w

LAW OFFICE & CLAIM AGENCY,

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

No. 144 Fourth street, (2d floor,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, and all Military Claims collected promptly. ap1

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY.
March 28th, 1864.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.—Notice is hereby given, that all GAS furnished after the first of April, 1864, will be charged at the rate of ONE DOLLAR AND SIXTY CENTS per thousand cubic feet, nett cash, with the addition of the United States revenue tax.

mh29:4t JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

MEDICAL CARD,

F. X. DeROLETTE, M. D.

From the Medical Faculty of Paris, France, Intern (Resident Physician) of

HOTEL DIEU, CHARITY HOSPITALS, &

DATE OF DIPLOMA, 1828.

The following specialities attended:

1st. Diseases of the respiratory organs, as Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.

2d. Diseases peculiar to Ladies, result of debility, nervousness, neuralgia and sick headache, (hemicrania) attended with complete success, etc.

3d. Diseases peculiar to old and young men.

OFFICE 51 GRANT ST., St. Nicholas Building. se7

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—TWO BOYS, about 17 years of age, to learn the BAKING TRADE. Apply at No. 81 Liberty street. (mh30) J. W. HANNAH.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

mh28:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

BARBER'S SOAP.—Only 25 cents per cake, or $2 50 per doz. Try it. For sale by

se18 R. G. & J. H. SAWYER

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 88 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS,

No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or

mh31:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

HOUSE WANTED—With not less than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the *Commercial* counting room.

mh26

FOR RENT.—A nice office with front entrance on the secnd floor of No. 211 Liberty Street. Storage can also be had if desired. Enquire of R. H. KING.

mh31

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied

BRICK DWELLING,

with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c. inquire of

ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling house in which he now lives, situated on South Avenue, First Ward, Allegheny. The lot is 27 feet front by 160 deep, running back to a 20 feet alley. It is a two-storied brick, contains six rooms and cellar. The out-houses are a wash house, stable, coal house, &c. There is a large yard surrounding the dwelling, filled with shade and ornamental trees. There is gas and water in all the rooms of the dwelling.

I also offer for sale a desirable country residence in Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., containing twenty acres of ground. There is a new two storied frame dwelling, containing six rooms, on the property. There is also a young orchard of all kind of fruit. There is a good barn, outhouses, &c. It is about a mile from the Rochester depot.

For terms, inquire of R. M. BOLES,

ja22:tf South Avenue, Allegheny city.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

FAIR,

AT PITTSBURGH, PA.,

FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

ADDRESS.

THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMITTEE, a branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, established for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, announce to the public that a Great Fair will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., commencing on

FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1864.

The object of the Fair is to obtain money to enable the Sanitary Commission to proceed with their good work with increased energy and usefulness. The practical workings of the United States Sanitary Commission have been of such incalculable good, and have met such high approval from the entire people, that an enumeration of its claims is useless.

Every one feels it a duty to succor the wounded, sick and disabled soldier. The proceedings of every loyal heart speak clearly, that we, who do not bear the dint and turmoil of the battle, should provide liberally for the "war-worn sons of the Republic." Christian charity speaks trumpet-tongued to each and every one, telling us to tender to the wants of those who are sick, wounded and disabled in our country's glorious cause.

The duties of our common humanity teach us that all should unite in the cause; and if a cup of cold water is not to go unrewarded, what immortal favors will not be bestowed on those who are the liberal donors to so deserving and charitable a work.

Much good has been accomplished in the past. Much more can be in the future, by united, energetic and liberal action favoring the United States Sanitary Commission.

The ranks of our armies are being rapidly filled, and several hundred thousand brave soldiers now stand "shoulder to shoulder" to uphold the lives (personal and political,) of the people of the Great Republic—to hold sacred our homes and our altars—to preserve our social, commercial and political prosperity, and shall we not succor and aid them when wounded, sick and disabled? Our sister cities, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, and all throughout the length and breadth of the land, are engaged in this holy and necessary work. Shall we not also show by our liberality and bounteous charity to this Fair, that we, too, feel for the cause, and will give means towards it?

This is no merely local matter. We cordially invite the donations, contributions, aid and cooperation, not only of Allegheny City, Birmingham, Allegheny county, and the State of Pennsylvania, but of Ohio and all the States of the Republic. The recipients of the care of the Sanitary Commission are the soldiers of the United States, without regard to what special State enlisted from, citizens or foreigners, old or young, and without respect to sect, faith or color. All who fight and are disabled in the cause of our common country, are cared in the management and care of the United States Sanitary Commission. We therefore ask the hearty co-operation and aid of all.

Donations of money will be thankfully received by the Honorary Treasurer of the Fair, N. HOLMES, Esq.

Contributions of merchandise of every nature will be received by the Committee appointed for that purpose.

The Fair will be under the control of the Executive Committee, F. R. BRUNOT, Esq., Chairman, and replies will meet prompt attention addressed to S. F. VON BONNHORST, Corresponding Secretary Pittsburgh U. S. Sanitary Comsion Fair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman.

John H. Shoenberger,	James O'Connor,
Thomas M. Howe,	Hiland Hulings,
J. I. Bennet,	Mark W. Watson,
John W. Chalfant,	John Watt,
Chas. W. Batchelor,	W. S. Haven.
B. F. Jones,	

W. D. McGOWAN, Secretary.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Miss RACHEL W. McFADDEN, Chairman.

Mrs. F. R. Brunot,	Mrs. John Watt,
" Tien,	" Hiland Hulings,
" Paxton,	" Algernon Bell,
" Price,	Miss Susan Sellers,
" Wm. Bakewell,	" Mary Moorhead,
" Kay,	

Miss ELLA STEWART, Honorary Secretary.
Mrs. McMILLAN, } Assistant Secretaries.
Miss BAKEWELL, }

Everything that can be eaten, worn, sold, or is curious to look at, is solicited in aid of the cause. Money and contributions of all kinds, from Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Machinists, Jewellers, Clothiers, Milliners, Gardeners, Booksellers, Florists, Nurserymen, &c., are wanted, and Fine Arts, Curiosities, Specimens of Natural History, Relics, Memorials, Battle Flags, &c., will be gladly received as donations or on exhibition. Lectures, Concerts, entertainments of all sorts, are desired, and all the friends of the soldier and of the glorious cause are urged to exercise their liberality and ingenuity to make this effort a success. Especially do we solicit the generous PRESS everywhere to give their liberal aid.

Money to be sent to N. HOLMES, Treasurer.

All goods to be addressed to F. R. BRUNOT, Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, and the nature of the contents marked on the package, or the name of the appropriate Committee. Small packages may be sent by express. All freight settled in Pittsburgh. The value of each package should be marked on the outside.

A notice of every shipment, and an invoice with the estimated value of each article, should be sent with the Bill of Lading, to WM. D. McGOWAN, Secretary of the Fair, by mail. A letter of acknowledgment will be returned at once.

It is desirable that all imperishable articles should reach Pittsburgh by the 24th of May, and they should be sent as much sooner as possible. Perishable articles can be sent in for the opening of the Fair, and during its progress.

mh29:tf

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!

In days of old before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have *reduced* of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common tooth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we knew,
'Tis our determination. At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 PENN STREET, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY, near the new Market House. fe22

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF

Generals of the United States Army;
" Confederate Army;
Prominent Men and Women;
Actors and Actresses;
Thumb and Wife.

Copies of fine Engravings,

2,500 different subjects, at

PITTOCK'S,

mh25 opposite Postoffice.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

POWERS & CO.,

Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc22:tf

STORE SHADES

Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.

fe24m JOS. R. HUGHES.

SILVER PEARL SOAP.

CRUMPTON & CO.,

367 Liberty street.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of

Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,

and various

Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

do not require boiling or half the rubbing, which of course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowledge it the greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions.

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the trade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at

CRUMPTON & CO.'S,

367 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.

☞ Beware of all imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, *Silver Pearl Shell*, as secured by the inventor by National copyright. mh3:tf

GREAT SALE

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

59 Market street,

Of Silks,

Shawls,

Cloaks,

Dress Goods.

mh31

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

AT WHOLESALE,

Warranted Uniform in Quality.

JAMES P. TANNER,

NO. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

invites the attention of his customers, and merchants generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, purchased direct from New England manufacturers, which, for extent, variety, and durability, and adaptation to the wants of all sections, is not surpassed in this or any city. Prices as low as those of Philadelphia or New York.

Buyers are invited to an examination of this stock.

Orders entrusted to him shall command his prompt and particular attention, and be faithfully executed. se

H. CHILDS & CO.,

WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,

133 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOULD INVITE the attention of MERCHANTS visiting this market to our large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

suitable for Spring and Summer sales.

Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for CASH, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short time buyers.

We also have a large line of

Prime Custom Work,

adapted particularly to the CITY TRADE, to which we would ask the examination of retailers. Special attention given to orders.

mh3:4m H. CHILDS & CO.

3,000 HORSES WANTED.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1864.

One hundred and forty-seven ($150) dollars per head will be paid for all

CAVALRY HORSES

delivered within the next thirty (30) days at the Government Stables at Giesboro, D. C.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old; from 14½ to 16 hands high, full fleshed, compactly built, bridle-wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every particular.

Payment made on delivery of ten (10) and over.

Hours of inspection from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster,
mh12-30t Cavalry Bureau.

SPRING BALMORAL SKIRTS

At $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50.

QUAKER HOOP SKIRTS

from 75c. to $1.50.

GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS,

18¾ and 25 cents.

MARSEILLES AND TOILET QUILTS;

LINEN TABLE COVERS;

TOWELS AND NAPKINS.

FRUIT NAPKINS, $1.50 cts. per dozen.

MARSEILLES TABLE COVERS,

in Pink, Blue and White,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

mh31

GROCERIES.—

120	hhds.	N. O. Sugar, prime and choice;
60	"	P. R. do.;
40	"	Cuba do.;
235	bbls.	Syrup, assorted brands;
100	"	N. O. Molasses, new crop;
50	"	" " old do.;
125	bags	prime Rio Coffee;
150	bbls.	hard and soft Refined Sugars;
75	half chests	Y. H. Teas;
50	"	Oolong Teas;
3 3	boxes	Tobacco, Fs, 10's and Navy;
800	packages	Mackerel, bbls. and h. bbls.
225	"	Lake Herring;
40	bags	Rice;
50	boxes	Babbitt's Soap. In store and for

sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
mh31 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

20 DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS,

AT 98 MARKET STREET.—The undersigned offers, at greatly reduced prices, all of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, among which will be found Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Dress Goods and Hoop Skirts, at a bargain.

Call soon and remember the place.

H. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond. ja30

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by

ja6 MILLER & RICKETSON.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES.

THE CHEAPEST SIMPLEST AND BEST.

Pincipal Office and Wholesale Emporium,

No. 27 FIFTH ST.,

Three doors below Bank Block.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

Western Agents.

fe27:d&w

ERNEST AXTHELM,

No. 103 Third street, Pittsburgh,

AGENT FOR

PLANER & KAYSER'S

Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are WARRANTED, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30:1y

GROCERS.

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOHN S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 2nd st., near Smithfield,

Ja13 *PITTSBURGH.*

WILLIAM BAGALEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,

sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK.

J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,

[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.

se16 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON,

Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers,

Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

KAPPHAHN & GOBBER,

(Successors to Drennen & Riesmeyer,)

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Produce and Family Flour,

No. 179 Ohio street, Allegheny.

mh10:1m

INSURANCE.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. cor. Wood and Fifth Streets, Second Floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire

On DWELLINGS, STORES, and OTHER BUILDINGS;
FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, and STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE.

Insures MARINE and INLAND RISKS on

STEAMBOATS AND FREIGHT

At as LIBERAL RATES as are consistent with security.

Losses PROMPTLY ADJUSTED and PAID.

DIRECTORS:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAML. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	CAPT. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, Pres't.
JOHN WATT, Vice Pres't.
se7 WM. F. GARDNER, Sec'y.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CT.

Cash Capital.....$1,500,000

Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CT.

Cash Capital.....$300,000

These two old and popular Companies, having aggregate cash assets (including surplus funds) of three and a half million of dollars, continue to accept risks on Crude and Refined Petroleum, either in warehouses, on wharf or in transit, and refineries, on reasonable terms. Policies issued without delay, on application to the undersigned.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO., Agents,
No. 63 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh.
At office Real Estate Savings Institution.
no16:2m

CITIZEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH. Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

WM. BAGALEY,	S. M. KIER,
JAS. PARK, Jr.,	JOHN SHIPTON,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	JAS. M. COOPER,
B. F. JONES,	S. HARBAUGH,
REESE O'OWENS,	J. CHEWELAH, Jr.,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	GEORGE BINGHAM.

WM. A. RODGERS.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH. Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President,
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President,
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Capt. ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Capt. R. C. GRAY,	Capt. WM. DEAN,
JOHN IR

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 50 4TH ST.

STOCKS.	Par	Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh		$ 50	$ 68
Exchange Bank		50	68½
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk.		50	56¾
Mechanics' Bank		50	68¼
Allegheny Bank		50	57½
Citizens' Bank		50	61@61½
Iron City Bank		50	68¼
Iron City Trust Co		50	54¾
Manchester Savings Bank		50	49¼
Monongahela Bridge			27½
Birmingham Gas Co		—	31¾
Citizens' Insurance Co		50	60
Western Insurance Co		42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co		50	48
Mong. Insurance Co		32	32½
Allegheny Valley R. R		50	14½
Western Pennsylvania		50	1
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R.		50	9½
do interest bearing			18
Pittsburgh and Steubenville		50	13½
Monongahela Nav. Co		50	47½
Allegheny Insurance Co		25	27½
Peoples Insurance Co		25	28½
Pittsburgh Gas Co		50	86
Mass Mining Co		$ —	6
Northwestern Mining Co		7 05	13
Great Western "		1 00	4¼
Bacotan "			5
Pitts. and Boston "		5 55	100
National "		5 50	81
North Cliff "		2 50	8¼
Bay State "		1 25	25½
Central "		4 35	71
Isle Royal "		16 10	29¼
Minnesota "		3 50	80½
Aztec "			7
BONDS.			
Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s		$ 50	80
Pittsburgh " 5s			77
Pitts. Municipal 6s			95
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons			95
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons			90
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mortgage			81
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s			105
Allegh'y Co. Bounty Bonds			90
Allegheny City 4's			67
Pitts. and Steubv			—

Money continues to be in active demand, and the request for loans is on the increase. Some of our eastern exchanges begin to predict stringency, and state that there is some abatement in the ease which has so long characterized the market, when money was freely loaned at five and six per cent. The rate now is seven, with an active demand at that figure. The heavy investments which are constantly being made in various descriptions of stocks rapidly absorb the accumulating currency, and the issues of the National banks are taken up for Government use almost as soon as soon as they appear. No apprehensions therefore need be entertained that the money market will become glutted, because there are constant outlets being made every day in the organization of new companies, and a thousand other sources to keep up the demand, which may induce temporarily some stringency.

—The gold speculation, as well as the railway speculations in the New York market, give way before the growing disposition to deal in Mining Stocks. The mania for this description of securities is spreading at a fearful rate, immense fortunes having been so suddenly made, that the attention of solid and cautious capitalists has been enlisted, the sales at the Mining Stock Board constitute the great attraction for anxious investors. The copper stock market in Boston, on Saturday, was strong. Central closed at 72, Franklin 67¼, Hancock 12¾, Huron 51¼, Isle Royale 27, Mesnard 12, Pewabic 62½—this is a heavy advance; Quincy 95, Rockland 18, Superior 11; and at the Mining Board in New York, on Saturday, the following sales were made: 100 Hilton Copper at 8¾; 200 do do 8¾ b10; 100 Carp Lake Copper at 4¼; 300 do do at 4¾; 250 Placentia Bay at 4¾; 100 Wauhill Lead at 8¾; Montana Gold at 70 cents; 300 Ontonagon Copper at 5; 50 Flint Steel do at 15; 50 do do at 14¾; 50 Minnesota do at 85; 200 Isle Royal do at 29, b30; 250 French Creek do at 2¾; 200 do do at 2¾; 50 Eureka do at 2¾; 100 Gregory Gold at 29¾; 100 do do at 29, b3; 100 Keewanaw Copper 5¾, 03 100 Central of Colorado 15¾; 50 Flint Steel Copper 15¾. The rapid advance in Flint steel will gladden the heart of many persons who have been holding on to this stock for many years and meeting the assessment from time to time, until the amount paid in on each share is some $17. No doubt the owners will soon begin to realize some return for their money.

The recent advance in Canada copper is attributable to the announcement that the new smelting works of the Company are about to be put in operation, so that the ores can be more economically smelted at the mine.

—Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne stock keeps strong and in demand at its advanced price; and Cleveland and Pittsburgh closed on Saturday at 128, with a tendency to advance.

The appended table is an exhibit of the chief movements at the New York Stock Board on Friday and Saturday, comparatively of the prices of the leading stocks:

	Sat.	Frid.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. 6's, 1881, registered	114	114	—	—
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupon	113½	113	½	—
U. S. 7-30's	111	110	1	—
U. S. 5-20's, coupons	110¾	110	⅛	—
U. S. currency	99¾	99¾	—	¼
American Gold	106¾	106¾	—	—
Tennessee Sixes	61¼	61¼	—	—
Missouri Sixes	73¼	73¼	—	—
Pacific Mail	231	230¾	¼	—
N. Y. Central Railroad	143¼	141	2¼	—
Erie	126	125	½	—
Erie Preferred	118	115¾	2¼	—
Hudson River	162¾	161	1¾	—
Harlem	157¼	157½	—	½
Reading	159¾	157½	1	—
Michigan Central	150	150	—	¼
Michigan Southern	117¾	121½	—	3¾
Michigan Southern, Guar	143¾	143¾	¾	—
Illinois Central Scrip	143¾	143½	—	¼
Pittsburgh	128	126	2	—
Galena	126½	126¾	¼	—
Toledo	149¾	149¾	½	—
Rock Island	122¾	122½	¼	—
Fort Wayne	144¾	145¾	—	¼
Pacific du Chien	87	87	—	—
Terre-Haute	87½	87¾	—	¼
Terre-Haute Preferred	98¾	99	—	½
Northwestern	67½	67¼	—	—
Canton	72¾	70¾	1¾	—
Cumberland	94½	94½	—	—
Quicksilver	86¾	86¾	—	⅜
Wabash	67	68½	—	1¼
Wabash Preferred	87½	87	½	—
Chicago & Alton	99¾	97	2¾	—
Ohio & Mississippi	67¾	68¾	—	1

—The Treasury of the United States coms into the months of April with Gold and Silver balances to the amount of about $35,000,000, of which $27,874,131 was on deposit in the New York office. These large balances will be partially reduced by the April payment, $3,154,000, on the 7.30 per cent. Loan, of which $791,000 went out on the 1st.

—Those who are apprehensive that a continuous scarcity of gold will increase the premium, will be glad to learn that our National product of the precious metals is rapidly increasing under the influence of new capital, new mines and new processes for separating the gold from the ore. In Nevada's territory alone there are already reported thirty-eight dividend-paying mines, which produced in 1863 $3,000,000 of bullion. The total product of all the mines in a single district is about $1,000,000 per month, giving over three per cent. a month upon the market value of the capital stock invested, which is about $25,000,000.

—It has been decided to receive the new 10-40 United States bonds as security for the circulation of the national banks. As the 5-20 bonds are now worth in the market a large premium and as the new 10-40 bonds can be procured on subscription at par, a slight difference is made in the rate at which these two securities are received by the Banking Department as the basis of circulation. The Comptroller of the Currency some time ago, fixed the rate at which 6-20's are deposited by circulation at 90 cents on the dollar, and he has just decided to receive the 10-40's at 87½ cents on the par. This decision will stand at present as the rule, unless Congress shall prescribe some other.

—The total imports at New York for the week compare as follows with former returns:

Week ending	April 1.	March 25.
Dry goods	$2,824,248	$1,711,186
G. m'dse	3,314,471	3,316,435
Total	$6,138,714	$5,037,622
Week ending	March 18	March 11	March 4.
Dry goods	$2,060,630	$2,461,418	$3,575,551
G. m'dse	3,231,139	2,756,711	2,819,746
Total	$5,291,768	$5,220,124	$6,393,297

The imports of foreign dry goods continue large, the total for the week being nearly three millions.

	1862	1863	1864
For the week			
Entered at the port	$1,339,062	$2,073,593	$2,824,248
Thrown on market	1,341,691	1,428,532	2,253,591
Since January 1	1862	1863	1864
Entered at the port	$14,782,657	19,501,619	30,256,895
Thrown on market	16,310,564	17,397,886	27,502,528

—The following is an exhibit of the condition of the banks in the three principal cities of the Union, as shown in their last weekly statements:

	Loans	Specie	Circul'n	Deposits
New York	190,872,419	20,125,504	5,814,135	168,315,901
Phila'd'a	33,695,415	4,093 401	2,357,768	33,156,496
Boston	73,485,507	7,016,223	9,310,198	34,859 443
Total	300,053,331	31,537,128	17,482,101	236 331,843
Last week	317,818,422	34,192,905	17,777,390	247,713,418
Increase in loans				$1,703,889
Decrease in specie				655,808
Decrease in circulation				295,289
Decrease in deposits				1,281,575

—Under an order issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, it is now optional with the subscribers to the Ten-Forty Loan, to pay fractional interest and receive full coupons, or receive stamped coupons dating from the time of subscription. This is the same policy adopted in the case of the Five-Twenty Loan.

—Judge Elgerton, of Idaho, exhibited on the floor of the House, on Friday, a nugget of solid gold, worth eight hundred dollars.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Fish and Lard Oils are steady, with about the usual business to note. Linseed is firm and very active at $1 55, an immense sale of 20,000 gallons is reported; the particulars are not public. Petroleum is better, the firmness of holders limiting operations; sales of 3,000 bbls are reported, in lots, at $1@32c for crude; 48@49c for refined in bond, and 57@59c free.

The following are the receipts of Petroleum at this port for the last week: Crude, 2,985 bbls; Refined, 3,570 bbls.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, April 4, 1864.

Business on Saturday was dull, the sales were few and far between. Saturday, however, is always a poor day for business, no person appears to be anxious to speculate. The weather was changeable, and our rivers are again receding; there is, however, sufficient water for all ordinary purposes. On the landing we noticed a good deal of activity. The America arrived with a good trip, she has been absent in the employ of Government some six months; she will load for the Upper Mississippi. The Julia left for Zanesville with a fair trip. The Cfarmer and Damsel departed for Cincinnati with all the freight they could manage. The Leonidas, for St. Louis, had a large cargo. The Kenton will commence operations to-day, she will have dispatch for the Upper Mississippi. The Emma Graham will be found at the landing to-day, she will return to Zanesville on Tuesday at 4 p. m. The Paragon is loading for the Missouri River; she will leave on Thursday. The Nevada did not get off on Saturday; she will leave for St. Louis to-day. A number of boats that were due, will, no doubt, be found at the landing this morning. The low-boats have all gone on their way rejoicing. The Allegheny River is in fine boating order. The Echo No. 2, Urilda and others, have arrived from Oil City, all loaded with oil.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand is confined to lots to meet the wants of the local trade. Buyers are awaiting lower figures, whilst sellers are not disposed to give way, hence we have but little regard. The principe receipts by the river past through to the Eastern cities. The only sales made was from store in dray load lots at—Extra, $6 25@6 40. Extra Family, $6 75@7 00@7 25 per bbl. Fancy brands were held a shade higher.

HAY—The impassable condition of the roads prevent receipts, hence we have a very firm market. Sales of 4 loads at the scales at prices ranging from $26@28 per ton.

POTATOES—The demand continues to improve; sales of 180 bush of Neshannocks at 95@$1 per bush.

GRAIN—The market during the week was inactive. The demand was limited and sales likewise, in fact certain descriptions was neglected altogether, whilst for the other there was but slight inquiry. The rates and sales were as follows: *Rye*—The last reported to us was at $1 30@1 35, per bushel. *Barley*—Was dull with but few transactions; we quote nominally at $1 25@1 30. Fall $1 20 per bush. *Wheat*—Was inactive; small sales of Red were made at $1 30; White $1 35@1 37½. *Corn*—Was in fair demand. Sales 1,200 bushels to arrive. The terms were not made public. *Oats*—Sales from store were made at 85@86c per bushel.

BUTTER—The market was firm, with a fair demand; sales of 12 packages of fresh roll at 38@40c; a large parcel would not command these figures. Inferior sold at various prices.

BACON—There could be no improvement in the demand. Prices are evidently tending upwards. Among the sales were: Sugar Cured Hams—sales 7,000 lbs at 15@15½c; Plain Hams—5,500 lbs at 14@14½c; Sides—4,000 lbs at 12@12½c; Shoulders—10,000 lbs at 10½@10¾c.

GROCERIES—The market continues in a very unsettled state. All descriptions are looming up, the rates paid one day being no criterion for to-morrow. The news from the East report a firm market, in fact dealers hardly know what rates to demand. We omit them in this issue.

CHEESE—The market was firm, with a good demand for the various descriptions; sales 200 boxes of choice at 15@15½c.

DRIED BEEF—The market remains firm with a fair demand. We note sales of 1,800 lbs Sugar Cured at 15@15½.

EGGS—The stock on hand is rapidly increasing. Prices have a downward tendency. We quote nominally at 16@17.

FISH—The market was a firm with a fair amount of sales being made. Prices, however, exhibited no change.

LARD OIL—The demand is improving. Sales 70 bbls of No. 1 at $1 10@1 12. Sales 30 bbls No. 2 at $1 05 per gallon.

APPLES—The demand is steadily increasing. Sales 125 bbls at $4.

FEED—The demand was liberal. Sales 14 tons second and first hands $1 50 per cwt. Sales 20 tons middlings at $1 80@1 85.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, April 4, 1864.

Business in the oil way on Saturday was barely worth noting. The sales were restricted to small operations, there being a wide difference between the views of buyers and sellers. The receipts so far, has been limited, and a large amount however, is on the way and will arrive during the present week. On Saturday the receipts foot up to only 813 bbls by the river. The rates of oil just now are nominal. The only sales that came under our notice are as follows:

Crude—Dealers did not seem anxious to speculate. They preferred waiting to see what would turn up in the early part of the week. Sales 153 bbls, including packages, at 28c; sales 184 bbls do at the same terms and figures. Sales 460 bbls at 27½@27¾c; holders generally were firm at 28c. We heard of no transactions in bulk. The stock in market at present is light.

Refined.—Holders were firm and independent, and did not seem anxious to part with their stocks, having an abiding confidence that prices will advance. We note sales of 200 barrels of bonded at 45c; 150 do at 44c. These seemed to be the ruling figures. Free oil was held firmly at 55@56c for standard brands.

Benzole.—Was steady with a good demand. Sales of 75 bbls of deodorized at 24c. We quote nominally at 24@25c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J Fisher, 183 bbls; B L Duncan, 74 do; J Benney, jr, 134 do; W H Byram, 132 do; J Wilkins, 95 do; Duncan, Dunlap & Co, 188 do refined. The balance was crude. Total receipts, 813 bbls.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Waring & King, 30 bbls benzine, Philadelphia. Standard Oil Co, 217 bbls Refined, New York. Dilworth & Co, 161 bbls Refined, New York.

Pittsburgh Lumber market.

LUMBER—The last run of Lumber to this port was limited. The river did not remain in boating order a sufficient length of time to enable a number of lots that were located up the various creeks that empty into the Allegheny to reach that stream; hence the amount of the run for this market did not exceed 600,000 feet all told—all of which was disposed of.

Green Pine Boards—Sales 600,000 feet in lots to our lumber yards, at $30 ₰ M.

Shingles—The market was firm. The last run foots up to 200,000 M, which was disposed of at $5@5 50@6 ₰ M.

Pittsburgh Timber Market.

The Timber that arrived during the late rise in the Allegheny has been disposed of. The demand was active, and the competition among dealers was spirited. We have taken some pains to procure correct information in regard to this article. The owners of the various boatyards that line the Monongahela and Ohio were very busy. Walnut and Oak logs for our saw mills also put in an appearance; prices ruled pretty high. The total run was estimated at one million cubic feet. The rates for Square Timber was from 18@25c ₰ cubic foot. The entire amount was disposed of at these figures. We learn from the best of authority that there is a large amount of timber up the Allegheny waiting the movement of the waters, and from appearances they will not have to wait long. In this will be gratifying news to our steamboat men who have made contracts for new boats, and had doubts in regard to the supply of timber that was expected.

Grain in Philadelphia.

Amount of Grain measured for the port of Philadelphia for the quarter ending March 31, 1863:

Corn	481,258 bushels.
Wheat	238,363 "
Oats	155,797 "
Rye	11,676 "
Barley	67,719 "
Malt	4,129 "
Buckwheat	341 "
sundries	3,433 "
Total	965,719 "

New Orleans Market—March 24.

The Exchange market continues quiet, with a fair amount offering, but at hardly as low rates as buyers were willing to pay, the latter offering 1½@1¾ for signatures now held at 1@1¼@1¾. Some New York sight was passed at ⅛ I and 1¼ ₰ cent. discount, one day's sight at 1¼ and 1¾, and forty days' date at 2.

The specie market is quiet. Gold, 62¾@63@63¾ premium, the business including $25,000, in three lots, at 63, and one lot of $7,500 at 63¾.

Cotton.—We have but little change to notice in the market, holders generally still asking above the views of buyers, who claim a heavier reduction from previous rates than the former will submit to; 48 bales ordinary, leafy, sold at 55c, and 72c; strict low middling at 69c, the latter showing a falling off about 2½c from last Thursday's figures, and the former a still greater reduction. The lots advertised at auction were mostly withdrawn or bid in, the only actual sales being 5 bales mixed, good ordinary, at 60c, and 3 low middling at 65c. There has been a material increase in the supply on sale; although, as we have stated, the holders are unwilling to accept the prices at which the movement would probably be resumed with some avidity.

Sugar and Molosses—The supplies continue very light and the sales are consequently confined to 200 hhds sugar and 200 bbls and a lot of 80 half bbls molasses at very full prices; inferior sugar, 11½c, fair 13½c; fully fair, new crop, 12¾@14¾ ₰ lb. Prime old molasses 57@60c; old and new mixed 61@62c; common, new crop, 63c; good 67c, and prime 68c ₰ gallon. The receipts are steadily falling off from day to day.

Flour—there were sales to day of 100 barrels superfine at $9, and 100 bbls, good extra at $9,25, to a dealer; and 1,000 bbls choice extra at $9,37½ per barrel, to a speculator.

Baltimore Metal Market.

METALS—We have to note a further advance in Anthracite Iron, but other descriptions are steady, as previously quoted.

Iron—Sales reported of No. 1 Pig at $51@52. No. 2 do at $49@50. No. 3 do at $47@48. We quote prices of Baltimore Forge at $62 50@65; Baltimore Charcoal No. 1. Foundry, $55@58; other brands No. 1 Charcoal, $55@55; No. 2, $50@52 No. 3 do. $40@48 Scotch, from yard, $58. Anthracite No. 1 $51@53; No. 2 do. $49@50, and No. 3 $47@48; American and English refined bars, $1 10 common do. $1 00; Swedes $1 45; Russia Sheets, 25@28 cents; American do, 7@8c ₰ lb. Nails—Cut 4d. and upwards $5 50; do 3d. $9 90; do 2d. $7 90 ₰ 100 lbs; wrought 6d. and 12d. 7½ cents' bolt and ship spikes 8 cents, and boat rivets 8 cents ₰ lb.

Copper—Sales of Refined Ingot have been made at 40¾@41 cents. We quote American and English Copper Sheathing at 48@50 cents, Yellow Metal do. at 36 cents, Copper Bolts and Nails at 60 cents, and Yellow do. at 36 cents.

Lead—Prices firm. Bar we quote at 14 cents. Sheet and Pipe at 14½ cents; Pig at 11 cents; Tin Plates at $15 50@16 for I C., and $19@20 for I. X. per box.

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1864.

WOOL—The movements in this line during the month of March, Messrs. Tellkampf & Ketching review thus: "During the last two weeks in March, the Wool market was more active; but the prices have not advanced much and the high rates of gold and exchange have had but trifling influence so far. The stock of domestic Wool in the country is represented as heavier than it was at first estimated. The anxiety of holders to realize had a depressing effect, and prices are ruling low in the absence of a speculative feeling. This state of domestic Wools, of which a considerable amount has been sold low, produced an unfavorable influence on the foreign Wools coming in competition with it. Pulled Wool has also been sold pretty largely for the same time, but a good stock of it is left on hand, and prices are only slightly higher. California and Texas wool met with a steady sale at somewhat improved rates, and the stock of this description is light. Mexican wool has lately arrived in small lots; coarse and premium qualities have been less in demand than better kinds. Foreign fine wools have been sold to a large extent, mostly Cape and Mestizo, but likewise other grades. There is a good stock remaining, and arrivals expected. Foreign medium wools, mostly for Kerseys, have been selling at some advance to a very considerable extent, but there is yet a good stock unsold. Foreign low wools have been disposed of also at a slight advance, but the transactions have been heavy. The stock remains moderate. It is thought very probable that the duties on Wool will be raised by the present Congress at least ten per cent. The news from England and the Continent implies that the manufacturers are in full opperation and doing well, buying largely in the various markets; and the price of Wool, with few exceptions, has advanced ½ to 1½ ₰ lb, notwithstanding there have been but very limited orders from this country. The stock of Wool expected there during this year would all be wanted. The imports of Wool into New York for the year 1862 were 88,801 bales—47,347,513 lbs; the imports of Wool into New York for the year 1863 were 108,841 bales—48,881,361 lbs; the imports of wool into New York from Dec. 25, 1863, to Feb. 22, 1864, were 28,914 bales—10,677,618 lbs; the imports of Wool into New York for the week ending March 28, 1864, were 14,522 bales—5,586,524 lbs."

Philadelphia Grocery Market,

Coffee—The market continues active and on the advance, with but little stock to operate in, and sales of 300 bags are reported, part from second hands, at 38@40c for Rio and 38@39c for Laguayra, cash and 4 months; an import of the latter has arrived and partly been disposed of.

Sugars—The market is fully ¼c better, and more active, with little or no stock left in first hands at the close. Sales comprise about 2,000 hhds at 14¾@15c for Cuba, 15@16c for Porto Rico, and 14@16¾c for New Orleans, on time, mostly of the former. The refiners have put up their prices.

The following is the stock of Sugar on the 1st inst., made up by Field & Keehmie, brokers:

Porto Rico	48 hhds.
Cuba	568 bxs.

Molasses—The market is active and on the advance, with very little stock to operate in. Sales of 600@700 hhds Cuba are reported at 65@67c for clayed, and 75@78c for Muscovado, including an entire cargo of the latter at 77c on time, and New Orleans, in small lots, at 75@83c cash.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

There is no change in this market, and trade is rather quiet. Stocks of goods do not accumulate, as manufacturers are making up only to orders. Prices are high, and show no tendency to fall off. Workmen are striking for higher pay in some of the large manufacturing towns in the western part of the State, but there are few orders ahead will make it necessary for them to continue making up it expenses are greatly enhanced, and therefore we do not look for this movement to be general. The usual demand is noticed for light goods for summer wear, and the call from the New England States and the Provinces is quite satisfactory.

The total shipments, by rail and sea, for the past week have been 10,158 cases. Of this number 8,855 cases were sent by rail. The clearances from the Custom House were 1,263 cases.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The *shoe and Leather Reporter* says: March closes with rather a quiet trade. The business season thus far has been nearly the same as last year. The recent strike of the journeymen on men's wear must result in injury to the trade, as some of the best manufacturers have refused to comply with the demands of the employees, and have stopped making goods except where they can manage their own business. Army work is still active. The requisitions upon the Arsenal for fresh supplies are numerous and contractors are urged fully up to their promises. The prices paid for army boots and bootees has not been affected by the "strikes" of journeymen.

Arrivals of Eastern made boots and shoes for March:

March:	Rail.	Water.	Total cases
March, 1864	311	3,078	3,389
March, 1863	1,756	3,063	4,819

Shipment of Wheat from Winona, in 1863.

[From the Winona Republican.]

Through the courtesy of the several shipping merchants of this city, we have been furnished with a statement of the amount of wheat shipped by each of them, during the season of navigation in 1863, when added together, give the following exhibit:

Total amount of wheat exported from	
Winona by the La Crosse, Prairie du Chien, and Dunsleith railroad lines, during 1863, bushels	1,251,880

Comparing these figures with the shipments of the four preceding years, we have the following table:

EXPORTS.

Year.	Bushels.
1859	139,000
1860	497,000
1861	998,133
1862	1,203,161
1863	1,251,880

Philadelphia Metal Market.

Iron—The market continues buoyant and very active, with further sales of 3,000 tons Anthracite, all offered, part at $50@54 for the three numbers, cash, and part private. Scotch Pig is scarce and wanted; a sale of 100 tons was made at $52 per ton. Manufactured iron continues in request and on the advance, the mills generally being full of orders for some time to come, and for Nails prices are 5c higher.

Lead is wanted at full prices, but there is none here. White Lead has advanced to 15¼c in oil, and 14¼c ₰ lb dry.

Cincinnati Grocery Market.

APRIL 2.

The Coffee market was dull, and prices lower. We quote the range of Rio, 38c to 40c, the latter being the outside rate to the country trade. Raw Sugars were in good demand, and prices ½c higher, the market closing firm at 15@18c for common to choice New Orleans. The market for hard refined was excited, and prices higher. We quote standard at 22½@22¾c. There was a fair demand for new molasses at 80@88c. Syrups advanced to $1@1 20.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Guckenheim & Co, 50 bbls highwines; Watt & Wilson, 100 bbls flour; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 33 bdls iron, 17 pkgs do; Wm Dilworth, 2 cars lumber; Lambert & Shipton, 62 bbls high wines; Wallace, Allen & Co, 100 bbls whiskey; Wm Metcalf, 2 cars pig metal; McKeown & Co, 90 bbls flour; Godfrey & Clark, 21 sks rags; R Thompson, 128 sks dried fruit; F H Nevin, 25 bbls linseed oil; Fetzer & Armstrong, 68 bbls flour, 54 bgs oats, 28 bgs barley; Wm Wallace, 3 bdls coveralls; D Wallace, 175 bags corn, 160 sacks oats; Beckham & Long, 2 mowers; Godfrey & Co, 38 sacks rags; Means & Coffin, 26 bchs brooms, 1 sack beans; Grotzinger & Son, 4 bdls hides; Ramsey & Co, 2 cars lumber; J S Liggett, 470 sacks wheat; Jno Hall, 2 bdls plow castings; F Seliers, 4500 hams; Watt & Wilson, 100 bbls flour; E H Myers, 38 boxes shoulders; Lambert & Shipton, 50 bbls hominy; W Bennett, 5 bbls spirits; Nevin & Co, 250 pkgs lead; McKee & Bro, 19 casks pearl ash; Little & Trimble, 20 boxes hams; E M Williams, 1 car lumber.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Martin, Oliver & Brincklé, 2 cars iron; Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell, 1 do; Spang & Co, 1 do; Forsyth, Bros & Co, 91 bbls refined oil; North American Oil Co, 25 do; Knox & Co, 50; Graff, M'Kee & Co, 15 do; Fleming & Bro, 65 bbls oil; Wm P Beck & Co, 1 car salt; John Garrett, 10 bags oats; A W Middleton, 14 bags potatoes, Alladin Oil Co, 2 bbls oil; J C White 2 bxs household goods.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—Hitchcock & Creery, 257 sacks potatoes; C W Bachlor 5 cars lumber; Wm Duncan, lot household goods, Lieut. Col Cross 1 box blankets; Wm H Hays & Co, 1,050 shoulders; A Hoveler, 1 car bones; J Bell & Co, 6 rolls leather; W B Horner 2 boxes drugs; C A Lorenzo, 3 hhds tobacco, 1 box do.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

St. Louis.

Per America—A F Gobler, 3 hhds clay; C Ihmsen & Son, 9 do; Phillip & Best, 4 do; Jones, Boyd & Co, 211 bdls, 503 bars iron; Clarke & Co, 16 bxs furniture, 161 bbls meat, 131 tubs lard, 37 bbls do, 15 bxs furs, 1 bx wax, 3 pkgs; 9 bbls skins, 60 rolls leather; W McKeown 38 sks; Owner, 500 d hides; Owner, 14 pkgs; Shoemaker & Lang, 15 bxs candles, 3 do wine; B A Fahnestock & Co, 20 bbls oil; S Ewalt & Co, 10 tons and 9 hhds bacon; J Porterfield & Co, 100 bbls flour; S M Kier & Co; 10 e oil bbls; Spencer & McKay, 15 bbls; F H Gross, 1 horse; Graff, Bennett & Co, 90 tons metal.

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

No. 94 Wood street,

Third house above Diamond alley,

se25 PITTSBURGH.

WM. A. LYONS,

HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE

PAINTING,

Plain and Fancy Show Cards, ready-made.

No. 7 FIFTH street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Orders promptly executed; Cards written to order. various styles. mh12:1y

COOPERAGE.

CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,

Corner of East Lane and Third street,

ALLEGHENY

Is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil Whisky and all other kinds of BARRELS, at reasonable rates. no6:6m

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS,

Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	N. Y.
Olympus	Mar. 8	Liverpool	New York.
City Washing'n.	Mar, 9	Liverpool	New York.
China	Mar. 16	Liverpool	New York
Africa	Mar. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	N. Y.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New York.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	N Y.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	N Y.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	Mar. 23	New York	Liverpool.
Edinburg	Mar. 26	New York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Mar. 30	New York	Liverpool.
City Washing'n.	Apr. 2	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	Apr. 2	N. Y.	Southampton.
China	Apr. 6	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Apr. 13	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Apr. 16	N. Y.	Southampton.
Persia	Apr. 20	New York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Apr. 30	N. Y.	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

GeoWashington	Mar. 26	New York	N. Orleans.
Corsica	Mar. 26	New York	*Nassau.
Evening Star	April 3	N. Y.	*New Orleans.

*Via Havana.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Emma Graham	Ayers	Zanesville.
Lizzie Martin	Shedden	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
James Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.
Leonidas	Arnawalt	St. Louis.
Charmer	Moore	Cincinnati.
Delaware	Ross	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were ten feet water and rising slowly. The weather during the day was pleasant.

THE fine steamer Nevada, Capt. D. Z. Brickell, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE steamer Kenton, Captain Dunlap, is announced for St. Louis, direct.

THE Paragon, Capt. Donnelly, is loading for St. Louis and the Missouri river.

THE steamer America, Capt. Golding, is announced for St. Louis and the upper Mississippi. She will have despatch.

THE punctual packet Emma Graham, Capt. Ayers, will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville at 4 p m., on Tuesday.

THE steamer Lizzie Martin arrived from below. She appeared to have some freight on board. There was, however, no manifest to give any information as to the fact.

THE fine packet Damsel, Captain Todd, leaves this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is entirely new, and was built expressly for a Cincinnati packet. Passengers will be well cared for on this boat.

THE favorite Wheeling packet Minerva, Capt. Gordon, has resumed her trips in the Wheeling trade. She will leave this morning at 11 a. m. The prices paid for army boots and bootees has not been affected by the "strikes" of journeymen. Arrivals of Eastern made boots and shoes for March: Gordon, has the same as last year. The recent strike of the journeymen on men's wear must result in injury to the trade, as some of the best manufacturers have refused to comply with the demands of the employees, and have stopped making goods except where they can manage their own business. Army work is still active. The requisitions upon the Arsenal for fresh supplies are numerous and contractors are urged fully up to their promises. The prices paid for army boots and bootees has not been affected by the "strikes" of journeymen.

THE noble steamer Kenton is again at our landing. She is commanded by Captain J. H. Dunlap, an excellent officer, and one of the most clever gentlemen of our acquaintance. The Captain has hosts of friends, and deserves them. The Captain has been in the employ of Uncle Abraham for the past eight months.

THE splendid passenger steamer Nevada, Capt. D. Z. Brickell, leaves for Cairo and St. Louis this day. This boat is one of the best of her class afloat. Her accommodations are A No. 1, whilst her officers are just the men for a boat of that class. To our old friend, Captain M'Cosh, who has charge of the office, we have often been indebted for river favors.

CINCINNATI.

The river has swollen three feet during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There is 10 feet hence to Louisville, 6 feet in the canal, and 4 feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is rising, with eight feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 3½ feet in the Cumberland. There is 8 feet in the Kanawha, and rising. The Kentucky river is in fair navigable condition, with 4 feet from Mundy's Landing to the mouth.

The Colossus, for Pittsburgh; Arcola, for Louisville; Miami, for Nashville, comprise the departures, all with full cargoes.

Capt. Jos. Shinkle is in command, and Mr. Jos. Henderson in the office of the Colossus.

Lieutenant David H. Bannister, 59th O. V. I., who formerly had the bar on the Magnolia, arrived from Libby Prison yesterday. He is in fine health considering his imprisonment in the rebel Bastile.

Capt. Frank Y. Batchelor was offered and declined $80,003 yesterday for the Darling.

The rain of yesterday